

Not All the News That's Fit to Print

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, mild today; clear tonight. Sunny and mild tomorrow. Temperature range: today 60-78; Sunday 67-81. Details on page 4A.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976 20 CENTS



Three youngsters and their dog being helped by rescue workers to a first aid station in Loveland, Colo., yesterday. They were flown by helicopter to Loveland from Big Thompson Valley, where they were trapped by the flood.

## 5 Killed as Rains Flood Colorado Recreation Area

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN  
Special to The New York Times  
LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 1—Injured, most of them not seriously, after a flash flood along the Thompson Canyon 50 miles west of Denver took at least five lives, police officials said today. The flood, which struck the area between Loveland and the vacation town of Estes Park, Colorado, was caused by heavy rain last night. The Big Thompson River, swollen by rain, burst its banks and flooded the area. Two Army Chinook helicopters from Fort Carson in Colorado Springs and four smaller helicopters were ferrying people to a grassy field here. Then a fleet of school buses was transporting them to Loveland High School a few blocks away, where the Red Cross set up a rescue center last night. Highway 34 between Loveland and Estes Park, one of the principal routes into Rocky Mountain National Park, was described as completely washed away. The town of Estes Park, which is at the entrance to the park, was also flooded. More than 200 local police officers, state highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen worked until dark to rescue those stranded on the roads, motels and campgrounds. About 500 people were evacuated starting at dawn today. Sheriff Robert C. Goss said half of those were



The New York Times/August 2, 1976

## QUESTIONS REMAIN IN ABDUCTION OF 27 Foreign Diplomats In Peking Sending Their Families Out

By ROSS H. MUNRO  
Special to The New York Times  
PEKING, Monday, Aug. 2—Hundreds of foreigners left the Chinese capital last night on specially scheduled flights after Chinese authorities repeated their warning of further earthquakes and advised foreigners to stay outdoors. As the departures continued today, embassies will have evacuated all their dependents while some will also have sent out some staff personnel. Some foreigners are leaving out of fear that Peking could suffer another earthquake. Others do not want to face an indefinite period of living in crowded embassies under difficult conditions. [American officials said that the wives and children of staff members of the United States liaison mission would be flown soon to Tokyo, Hong Kong and other cities outside China, Agence France-Press reported.] The evacuation was accelerated by the latest official Chinese statement on the likelihood of a new earthquake following the two powerful quakes that devastated the Tangshan area last week. Continued on Page 45, Column 4; Continued on Page 8, Column 3

## STUDY FINDS IRAN DEPENDENT ON U.S. IN USING WEAPONS

Panel Says in Event of War America Would Face Risk of Becoming Involved

By LESLIE H. GELB  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—United States experts maintain that Iran is now so dependent on American personnel that it could not go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis," according to a Senate staff study made public today. The study concluded that the Iranian armed forces lacked the skills to operate the sophisticated military systems they have purchased "unless increasing numbers of American personnel got to Iran in a support capacity." Even this, the report said, "may not be sufficient." The report estimated that by 1980, Americans in Iran could number "50,000 to 60,000 or higher," mostly tied to the arms programs. "Out of Control" Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the chairman of the subcommittee on foreign assistance of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which conducted the study, warned that "U.S. arms sales to Iran, totaling \$10 billion since 1972, have been out of control." The staff report stated, and Administration officials confirmed, that the arms sales had been made without close policy review because of a decision by President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 to "sell Iran any conventional weapons systems that it wanted." This decision and a lack of concern by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the report continued, also forestalled a re-evaluation of the political implications of the new military relationship. On the surface, the report argued, Iranian dependency would seem to give the United States a large measure of control over Iranian decisions to use force. Risk of Hostages But if Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi were determined to go ahead, the report said, the United States would then be faced with the choice of either assisting him in combat or risking American personnel becoming "hostages" and rupturing American-Iranian relations. The State Department spokesman, Robert L. Funseth, responding to questions, said that arms sales to Iran had to be seen in the context of the general United States policy of expecting regional countries to assume "greater responsibilities for area defense." He said that a number of decisions on arms sales to Iran had been brought to the attention of senior officials of the State Department "with pros and cons."



Some of the Americans who were allowed to leave Vietnam get off the airplane that flew them to Thailand.

## 49 U.S. CITIZENS AND DEPENDENTS FLY FROM SAIGON

Americans Stranded Since the Communist Takeover Journey to Bangkok

4 ARE KNOWN TO REMAIN

Some in Departing Group Tell of Imprisonment, Others of Leisure

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN  
Special to The New York Times  
BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1—Forty-nine United States citizens and dependents of Americans—virtually the last in Vietnam—were allowed today to fly from Saigon to Bangkok, ending more than a year of uncertainty about their fate. Their journey, arranged by the United Nations, marked the virtual end of a long American presence in Vietnam that involved half a million troops at the height of the war there. Those who left today had been stranded when the Communists took over Saigon on April 30, 1975. Only four Americans are known to be still in Vietnam and at least three of them are expected to leave within a week. But some United Nations refugee officials suspect that others could be scattered in remote regions of the country. 12 Children in Group Those who arrived here today—23 American passport holders and 26 dependents, including 12 children—told a variety of stories of life in Vietnam in the last year. Some told of harsh imprisonment. Others told of leisure. Most said they were relieved that the waiting for permission to leave was finally over, though a few said they had pleaded to stay in Vietnam. Some told stories of a country in chaos, others praised the "revolution" there. No official reason was given for the sudden decision last week to release the last large group of Americans. However, an official of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, which was asked by the Vietnamese Government to organize the evacuation, observed: "The Vietnamese are very conscious of the need to normalize relations with the United States both for their immediate and long-term good. They doubt see anything that could contribute to settling the question of United States nationals as a positive step." 3 Taken From Prison As they transferred from white Air France Caravelle to shuttle buses for the ride to the airport terminal building here, most of those arrested quietly among the selves. Three tiny puppies, caped from a woman's wicker basket and scampered over land and under feet. Three of the people who arrived had been taken from Chi Hoa Prison in Saigon to Tan Son Nhut airport this morning. One of them, Sherman Bennett of Grand Rapids, Mich., a former radio engineer who had spent, he said, 2 months and 27 days in prison while the Vietnamese authorities investigated an automobile accident more than two years ago. "I sure was happy to get out of there," he said, beaming. "But before I went in there, was pretty quiet in the..." Continued on Page 6, Column 5

## Drug Raid Leader Jailed For Vermont Frame-ups

By JOHN KIFNER  
Special to The New York Times  
ST. ALBANS, Vt. — Paul D. Lawrence came into this town in August 1973 like Wyatt Earp. There were hippies all over Taylor Park and along Main Street then, and the city fathers in effect wanted a hired gun to clean up the little town. Within a year, the detective had made more than 100 arrests, organized the biggest drug raid in the state's history, was expanding his work into other parts of northern New England and was being considered to head a planned statewide drug enforcement agency. But now Paul Lawrence is himself in jail. A special state commission finished reviewing last week 240 cases brought by Mr. Lawrence and it has recommended that all of those arrested be pardoned. Pardon Promised Gov. Thomas P. Salmon, calling the Lawrence affair "a sad day for law enforcement," has said that he would issue a pardon to anyone convicted on Mr. Lawrence's word alone. A special prosecutor appointed by the Governor has determined that all but one of the 106 arrests made by Mr. Lawrence in the St. Albans area were fraudulent. The prosecutor is convinced that most of the drugs entered as evidence came from the New York State Police Crime Laboratory. "It was lawlessness of the first order," said the special prosecutor, Robert Gensberg. The story of Paul Lawrence's

## Olympic Games End

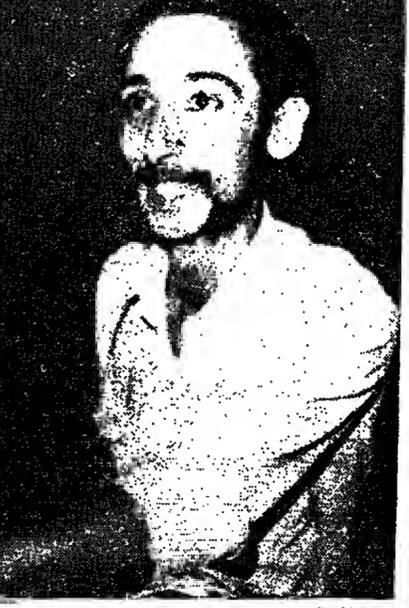
The Olympic Games, which for the last two weeks produced a mixture of political quarrels and athletic achievements, ended last night with closing ceremonies in Montreal. Page 15.

## 'Cold War' Pits Indian vs. Indian And Both Against City of Oneida

By FRED FERRETTI  
Special to The New York Times  
ONEIDA, N. Y. — Halfway down the dirt road that splits the 32 acres and 25 trailers of the Oneida Indian Nation here, David Honeycutt, the war chief of the Oneidas, clambers over a faded red and rust-eroded 20-year-old fire engine, trying to make a donated nozzle spray the way it is supposed to. Five miles south, in Oneida's inner city, Fire Chief John F. Myers spot shines the city's

## Brooklyn Man, 26, Tells Of Harsh Life in Saigon

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN  
Special to The New York Times  
BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1—"I thought I was the last American in Saigon," Gerald Posner said tonight. "I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile I would look for my wife." Mr. Posner, a 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, arrived in Bangkok today from Saigon, where he had been trapped more than 15 months. He told a tanson-packed tale of what life there was like. His arm around his wife, Tu Thi Nhan, and grinning broadly, he described how, two days before the Communist takeover of Saigon, he had arrived back in the South Vietnamese capital determined to find her. He told, too, of a year of



Gerald Posner, a Brooklyn postal worker, leaving Bangkok airport after arriving with his wife from Saigon.

## U.S. Checking Mobil's Role in Rhodesia

By MICHAEL C. JENSEN  
Allegations that the Mobil Oil Company fashioned an elaborate and secret chain of bogus companies to disguise the flow of gasoline and other oil products from South Africa to Rhodesia in the last decade are being investigated by the United Nations, the United States Treasury and Mobil itself. The charges were made in June in a report issued by the United Church of Christ. Since then, The New York Times has been looking into the charges. Mobil has denied that it



CHARISMATIC CONGRESS OPENS: James Cardinal Knoll, papal envoy, leaves cathedral in Philadelphia after ceremony opening international conference. Details, page 20.

NEWS INDEX

Page	Page		
About New York	27	Movies	28-30
Books	21	Music	28-30
Bridge	29	Obituaries	25
Business	35-37	Op-Ed	25
Crossword	27	Sports	15-19
Editorials	22	Theaters	28-30
Family Style	14	Transportation	44
Financial	31-32	TV and Radio	45
Longest Game	25	U.S. Proceedings	45
Man in the House	30	Weather	44

East Summary and Index, Page 25

# BROOKSGATE



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## Catholic Church Struggling With Role in Bonn Politics

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY  
Special to The New York Times  
COLOGNE, West Germany, July 29—When Julius Cardinal Döpfner, the spiritual leader of 27 million Roman Catholics, died in Munich of a heart attack on July 24, a century-old gulf between his church and the Social Democratic Party, which governs West Germany, seemed almost to close in an outpouring of national condolences.



Julius Cardinal Döpfner died last month.



Josef Cardinal Hüfner is the new primate.

The liberal Cardinal had tried to reduce the hostility between the Catholic hierarchy and the "Socialists" after in 1969, but in the end he failed. In this Parliament election year the church is again approaching a position of outright opposition to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats because of an election-reform law that the church fought bitterly.

The new West German primate is Josef Cardinal Hüfner, the 69-year-old Archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Döpfner. So far he has said nothing about the elections but his church will be key factors in it.

Paradoxically, the Catholic Church succeeded in preventing liberalization of abortion laws. The West German Supreme Court ruled last year that an unborn child had a constitutional right "to life and to inviolability of his person."

Opposition Cites Support  
But the opposition Christian Democratic Party, under its Catholic chairman Helmut Kohl, will have the blessing of the Catholic hierarchy, according to informed churchmen.

Cardinal Hüfner's moves toward "equidistance" from both major political parties lasted only until the Social Democrats began to reform a 100-year-old ban on abortions in 1971.

Foundation of our democracy... destroys moral consciousness and makes society jahannam." Father Dammbeck said: "I'm pretty certain that this year the bishops will recommend 'voting Christian' as they have in the past—the ideological lines between the parties have hardened."

Though the 28.2 million West German Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, their Evangelical Church will not come out for either candidate, its high officials say. And despite outward unity, the authority of the Catholic Church is contested in a secular age.

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She still attends mass on religious holidays and says her elderly parish priest avoids the issue by telling her, "The Pope

This is a nation that was racked by religious strife in the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century and split in the 19th-century Kulturkampf between the Catholic minority and the Protestant rulers of Prussia.

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Role of 'Workers' Movement'  
The church formed a Catholic Workers' Movement to try to counteract "Socialist" influence on the working class. Its spiritual leader in West Germany's biggest Catholic diocese here is Heinrich Dammbeck, the Rev. Helmut Dammbeck, said that "it's rare to find a member of the movement who isn't also a Christian Democratic voter."

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has been misunderstood on the pill" leaving the decision up to her without actually saying she can use it.  
The Christian Democrats are still far from a purely Catholic party. Protestant churchmen estimate that 60 percent of the party's supporters are Catholic, the rest Protestant.  
Surprisingly, the churches themselves and their privileged position in West German society are not shaping up as issues in this year's election campaign. Chancellor Schmidt is running openly as a Protestant layman, but he said at a Catholic conference in Hamburg a few weeks ago: "If the church's views on abortion had been binding on the 90 percent of citizens who pay church taxes, we wouldn't

have had to take the problem of reforming any West German not formally leave the an embarrassing involving paperwork and visits—is assessed of the amount of tax. The state collects more than \$1.3 billion gives it to the churches. Protestants alone only slightly less than Catholics, making both among the richest. Still Catholics feel threatened by plans and Mr. Schmidt is obliged to remain in Hamburg. "My party has never questioned the right of action to have. We don't even pay church taxes, we wouldn't it."

Paris, Aug. 1—It came as a fragile bit of good news for half of France's 50 million people on the move this weekend, most of them headed for vacation, a smaller number headed home.  
The fruit and vegetable growers of Avignon decided not to put up roadblocks, as they had threatened to do in what was to be a protest against imports of peaches from Italy, and pears from Spain.  
With or without the irate peasants, officials are predicting record traffic chaos and the worst congestion ever at railway stations and airports as the country succumbs to the August chronic illness, the August rampage toward the sun.

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## French Take to Road en Masse For Annual Vacation Exodus

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH  
Special to The New York Times

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## Italy Seeks Help in Hanoi on Fumes

ROME, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The Italian Government today asked a North Vietnamese expert on American jungle defoliants to come to Italy and help detoxify a northern area contaminated by poisonous fumes.

During the Vietnam war, Dr. Ton That Thut of Hanoi's Viet Duc hospital developed a method of treating persons afflicted by chemicals used by United States forces to defoliate jungle hiding places of Communist troops.

Officials at Italy's Higher Institute of Health said that the method involves application of a vegetable oil and animal fat solvent to skin areas contaminated by the chemical.

Authorities have ordered evacuation of almost 1,000 persons from the area surrounding the Ichnea plant at Seveso, north of Milan, because of a cloud of poisonous gas that leaked from the plant July 10. Evacuation of 410 persons, including 100 children, was to begin tomorrow.

About 500 persons have been treated for skin rashes and liver disorders, apparently caused by the fumes containing the toxic defoliant chemical.

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## Senate Discloses Vietnam Testimony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who helped make policy during the Vietnam War in the 1960's, told Congress in 1950 the Indochina War was a nationalist dispute, perhaps "more of a political problem than a military problem."

Senate records disclosed today. Mr. Rusk also said Ho Chi Minh, the late Communist North Vietnamese leader, was popular and would win the war if France stopped backing his opponents—as it eventually did, leaving a vacuum to be filled by the United States.

The problem of peace out there is not entirely, and may not be, largely, military in character," Mr. Rusk said in closed-door testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 8, 1950.

The problem of winding up the Indochina affairs may be more of a political problem than a military problem. If the French pulled out right away, the situation there is such that it is probable that Ho Chi Minh would take over."

The committee disclosed his testimony today as part of an 840-page volume on secret testimony it took in 1949-50 on Indochina, the Middle East and caused by the fumes containing the toxic defoliant chemical.

Major Business Shutdown  
For at least 10 years the French have tried to get their industries and civil-service administrators to stagger vacations. Any number of committees have met and reports have been submitted. The desirability of change has been readily recognized, but the more recent talk about it, the more they hew to tradition.

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Weekdays 11-6; Saturdays 10-6; Closed Sunday.

# Syrian Premier Replaced by a Favorite of the Army

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

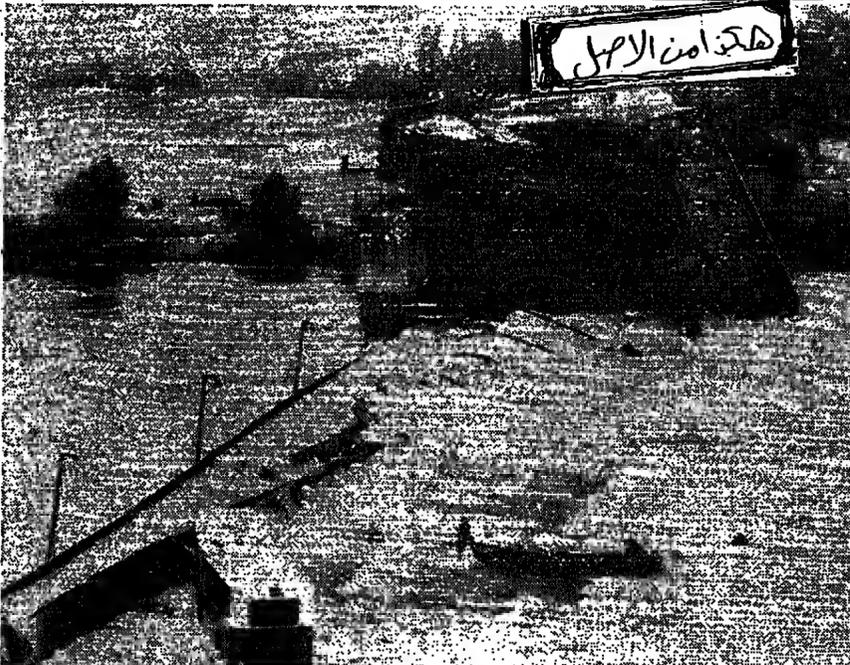
LEBANON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Hafez al-Assad of Syria today abruptly accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Ahmad al-Ayubi and named a retired general and personal friend to succeed him.

Gen. Abdel Rahman Kheirawi, 49, was named to the office before Assad's appointment was made. His appointment was in an effort to please the forces in the wake of reports of discontent in the army over Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

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Central portion of bridge rests on the riverbed as a rescue boat approaches a bus that also fell into the Danube

# 4 Are Feared Killed in Collapse of a Bridge Over Danube in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Vienna's 40-year-old Reichsbrücke, a highway bridge spanning the Danube in the center of the Austrian capital, collapsed early today sweeping four people apparently to their deaths and blocking river traffic on one of Europe's main waterways.

The bridge is generally described as the busiest single stretch of road in Austria, linking the center of the city to new suburbs across the river. Its collapse cut streetcar routes, phone cables, gas pipes, water and electric power, and forced a major reorganization of public transport.

Officials said shipping on the Danube would be held up for as long as three weeks while the wreck of the bridge was blown up. Three temporary bridges will be built to take cars and streetcars.

Thousands of Viennese stood watching in heavy drizzle as engineers and army explosives experts examined the wreckage. The mayor said: "I have no reason at all to suspect foul play."

But up to now the engineers have just been shaking their heads in consternation that such a thing should happen. The Reichsbrücke was the only bridge to escape destruction by retreating Nazi regiments in May 1945, when the Russians fought their way into Vienna.

But four people in a small blue Ford truck who had stopped on the bridge to help the three occupants of a Volkswagen that had lost a wheel were feared drowned.

Two repairmen from the Austrian Motoring Club who were on their way to help the Volkswagen fled to safety. "The bridge began to wobble and we slipped over. Then we just ran," said one.

Investigation Is Ordered "There was a massive bang, the bridge shot up in the air and then just crumpled," said Franz Andres, a 29-year-old repairman.

Part of the bridge's three-foot thick suspension chain crashed across the stern of the Rumanian passenger ship Otentia, tied up at the Quay. Only the crew was on board and there were no injuries.

City authorities said they were baffled by the collapse, which happened when there was no unusual wind or current, no earth tremors and no heavy traffic.

Mayor Leopold Gratz ordered an immediate investigation, an emergency check and a police guard for all other bridges in the city.

have been arriving because of the growing guerrilla war. In the first six months of this year, migration figures showed that the country had a net loss of 2,280 whites, compared with a net gain of 1,590 in the same period last year.



The New York Times/August 2, 1976

Vertical advertisement for 'Marken' Christmas in August. It features a list of products and prices, including 'Only \$79' and '\$499'. The text is partially obscured by other elements on the page.

# Israelis Start Providing Jobs To Unemployed From Lebanon

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1—The first contingent of unemployed Lebanese crossed the border security fence today to work in Israel, opening the latest phase of what the Israelis call their "good fence" policy.

He said that the "good fence" policy could not be compared to Gen. Moshe Dayan's "open bridges" policy by which goods and visitors moved between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. There is an established authority on the east bank of the Jordan, he said, but none in southern Lebanon.

By assuming responsibility for the people's problems there, Israel might contribute unilaterally to a partition of Lebanon, which Israel strongly opposes, he said.

Meanwhile, in the occupied West Bank today, Arabs held their shops to protest imposition of a value-added tax on products in the occupied areas. The tax was introduced July 1 since the Government permitted Lebanese to buy supplies in Qiryat Sbeima near the border.

A Lebanese woman who came into labor while in Safad this weekend bore triplets. The woman, aged 27 and already a mother of seven, had been told by her village doctor to expect a multiple birth and was advised to go to Israel for care. One soldier was injured when she felt the birth pains in Nabhus.

Advertisement for 'Phone Mate' by Macy's. It features an image of the device and text describing its features: 'Phone Mate answers your phone and takes messages.' It lists prices for different models and includes contact information for Macy's.

Advertisement for 'BERGDORF GOODMAN' featuring a woman in a long, patterned dress. The text includes the store's address: 'Mail to 754 Fifth Ave., New York 10019 (212) PL3-7300'.

Advertisement for 'SHOEBIZ AL BENDEL' featuring a high-heeled shoe. The text says: 'soignée... how i love ya. black suede. or brown. \$72.'

Advertisement for 'Sales Fifth Avenue' featuring a woman in a long, patterned dress. The text includes the store's address: 'NEW YORK • WHITE PLAINS • SPRINGFIELD • GARDEN CITY • SOUTHAMPTON'.

# Algerian Chief Cements Power but Widens Debate

By HENRY GRINGAR

Special to The New York Times

ALGIERS, July 29—Eleven years after gaining political control in a military coup, President Houari Boumediene, a remote and secretive leader, is widening public participation in political life while reaffirming his power.

The process began in May with open debate on a national charter proclaiming Algeria to be a one-party socialist and Islamic state. It is to end later this year with the first national elections for an Assembly and a president since September 1962, when an Assembly was elected shortly after independence was won from France.

The campaign to establish a more stable and responsive government is being carried on amid considerable diplomatic and military tension with Morocco over its occupation of the former Spanish Sahara. It is also accompanied by the emergence of open political opposition at home as economic and social strains accompany Algeria's efforts to become a modern industrial state. On June 27 the country approved the charter by a vote of 98 percent, which an official termed "a vote of confidence in Boumediene."

However, some serious warnings were seen both in the national debate and in the vote. People discovered that they were not alone in their grievances. They went about expressing them with such enthusiasm that it may be difficult to return to a system in which little criticism of political and social conditions or of the leadership was allowed.

Overcrowded Algiers, which has grown from 600,000 at independence to more than two million as a result of a continuing exodus from rural areas, showed itself much more discontent than the rest of the country. Abstentions ran to 81 percent against 7 percent elsewhere, and the no votes came to almost 7 percent.

The relative lack of approval of the charter was ascribed to some official quarters to the biased attitude of the capital, but much of it appeared to reflect discontent with living conditions. Living costs are higher here than elsewhere, distribution of goods is slipshod and in some areas a shortage of basic necessities is common. Disenchanted officials talk of Colonel Boumediene's response to the capital as "the garbage can of Algeria," and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions.

In the fall a constitutional debate, in which hundreds of thousands of Algerians expressed themselves in meetings, is expected to be the only candidate, and for one-party states for the Assembly will follow. In 14 years as an



Houari Boumediene

independent nation, the country has never before engaged in so much discussion and voting. The discussion was launched by an unexpected and unwelcome source, as far as the leadership is concerned. In March a group of former leaders of the revolution against France issued the first of a series of manifestos condemning the absence of democratic institutions and deploring a foreign policy that had led to a split in North Africa and the danger of war with Morocco.

Four men took the initiative in demanding constitutional democracy—Ferhat Abbas, Benyoucef ben Khedda, Hocine Lahouel and Mohammed Kheireddine, all members of the wartime National Liberation Front who have since been cast aside. Committees of support were said to have been formed throughout the country, and the manifestos gained some circulation through the mails and through clandestine delivery by hand.

The four were believed to have been put under house arrest. Mr. ben Khedda, who ran a pharmacy in Algiers, founded it, nationalized Mr. Kheireddine, who had a plastics factory just outside the capital, was confronted with a strike by his employees, who denounced him as an exploiter. The factory was also nationalized.

Algerian leaders, who have a tendency to lecture the industrialized world as spokesmen for the poorer nonaligned nations, were obviously stung at in some areas a shortage of basic necessities is common. Disenchanted officials talk of Colonel Boumediene's response to the capital as "the garbage can of Algeria," and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions.

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had been accused of governing by force and said the debate "will be the best answer to certain reactionary demagogues at home and abroad." The long-restrained majority of the population of 17 million spoke out with such startling vehemence and frankness as to make life extremely uncomfortable for officials for several weeks.

The heavy socialist bureaucracy was denounced as corrupt and inefficient, constituting a new privileged elite in a country trying to abolish classes and class exploitation. "Is socialism a form of punishment for the people and a source of profits for certain vultures?" a letter writer asked. There were bitter complaints about the hardships of daily life although, theoretically, the debates were supposed to concentrate on the charter.

Some 750 changes were made in the 60,000-word text of the charter as a result of this outpouring of sentiment. "The

right to complete and objective information on all national and international problems" was included, although this has produced no discernible difference in the tightly controlled press, radio and television. Coercions were made to conservative opinion by proclaiming Islam as the religion of the state at the same time as the imposition of an Algerian-type socialism featuring public ownership of the means of production and participation by workers in decision-making in factory and on farm.

Although the language is Marxist in many respects, the word Marxist is not used, and officials make a distinction between Algeria's form of socialism and the materialistic kind of state capitalism found in Eastern Europe. "A Moslem can never be a Communist," an official asserted. But much of Algerian youth does not seem to adhere too closely to Moslem principles.

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## Army Commanders in Uganda Are Reported Jailed by Amin

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Idi Amin of Uganda has placed several army commanders under arrest to head off a possible attempt to topple him from power, the Kenya newspaper Sunday Nation said today.

The report of arrests follows a report that 30 senior army officers last Thursday told resident Amin to resign because of the critical state of the nation's economy. Last weekend, according to Nairobi newspapers, two bombs exploded at Marshal Amin's command center in Kampala, the Uganda capital.

The Sunday Nation also reported that thousands of leaflets calling on President Amin to resign were distributed in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and other towns Friday. Independent confirmation of opposition to President Amin's rule is not available, but there is widespread agreement among observers here that he is currently facing the steepest challenge since he seized power more than five years ago.

A Religious Issue  
Among those reported by the Nairobi newspaper to be under arrest were the Defense Minister and Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, and Director of Public Safety, Ali Towel. The command of the paratroops, marines and mechanized regiments—the primary units based in Kampala—are also being held, the newspaper said.

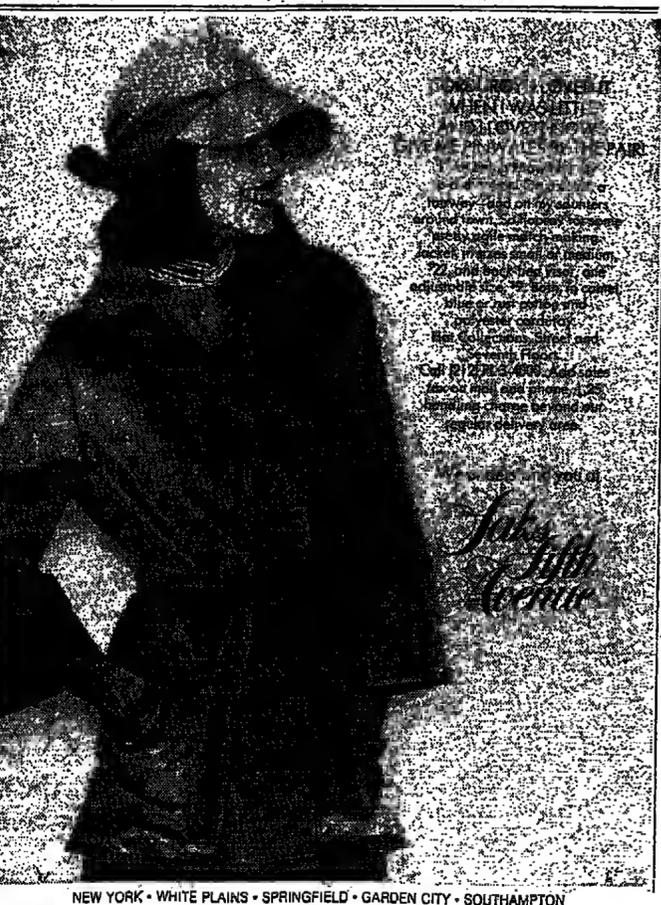
Since coming to power President Amin has surrounded himself with people from his own Kikwa tribe and recruited religion into Uganda politics by promoting the needs of Moslems. Half of the nation's people are Christians. President Amin is a Muslim.

Opposition to Amin is therefore an extreme form of opposition to his tribe and to Moslem community, especially northern Moslems, the newspaper report said. The report therefore seems set for a speedy changeover. Relations between Marshal Amin and the Kenyans have strained for several years because of a claim by Uganda leader to Kenyan territory. The strain was renewed last month when the report Amin accused the Kenyans of complicity in the July 3 raid that rescued the passengers and crew members held hostage at Uganda's Entebbe airport. There was a Uganda invasion of Kenya and refugees reported to President Amin's army

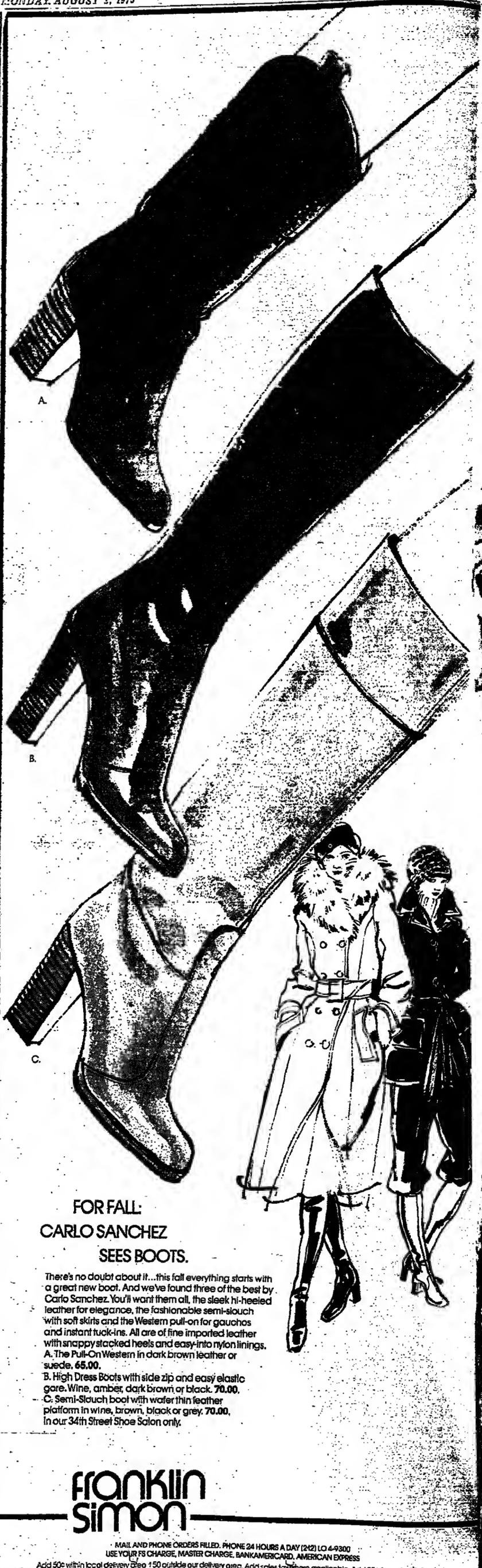
was murdering Kenyans in Uganda and seizing their property.

Britons Reported Held  
NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Two Britons have been arrested by the police in northern Uganda and one of them has been charged with spying, informed sources said today.

They said Graham Clegg, 38, was picked up by the police in Soroti, last Wednesday and charged with spying. Several hours later a relative of Mr. Clegg, Jack Tully, 65 years old, went to Soroti police station to make inquiries and was himself arrested.



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### JDY FINDS IRAN DEPENDENT ON U.S.

From Page 1, Col. 5  
options; this is in practice  
y review." Referring to the  
aerial problems cited in  
report, he added that it  
"obvious that any such  
program would have such  
lems," but that these were  
g dealt with and that the  
tion had improved.

spected specialists in arms con-  
trol. Mr. Mantel was formerly  
with the White House Office of  
Management and Budget and  
Mr. Kemp is on leave from the  
Fletcher School of Law and  
Diplomacy at Tufts University.  
The authors used their find-  
ings to argue that "there is no  
such thing as a 'nonbinding'  
arms sales agreement. Even  
though most Americans in Iran  
are private contractors," they  
said, "U.S. personnel and in-  
evitably the U.S. Government  
will be involved."  
The report also made the  
point, again confirmed by Ad-  
ministration officials, that pres-  
sures from private industry and  
the military services to sell

arms to Iran reached such pro-  
portions that in 1975, then  
Secretary of Defense James R.  
Schlesinger dispatched his own  
personal representative to Iran  
to help the Shah ward off the  
arms merchants.  
Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to  
fly to Iran this week for a  
three-day visit to discuss mu-  
tual relations and world prob-  
lems. The agenda is expected to  
include discussion of an Iranian  
proposal to barter its oil for  
American arms.  
The report noted that Iran  
justified its purchases mainly in  
terms of its fears of the Soviet  
Union.  
"Iranian officials expressed  
concern at indirect, as well as

direct Soviet threats in the  
future through the latter's ties  
with neighboring India, Afghan-  
istan and Iraq. These officials  
are also worried about Soviet  
support for radical groups on  
the Arab side of the [Persian]  
Gulf and Soviet encouragement  
of separatist tendencies among  
certain tribes in Iran."  
But whatever the perceived  
threat, the study's authors re-  
cited considerable evidence to  
the effect that Iran had given  
the highest priority to "pre-  
stige" weapons systems such as  
the F-14 jet fighter, which re-  
quire technological knowledge  
that goes well beyond the socio-  
economic development of the  
country.

Iran is now considering pur-  
chasing additional sophisticated  
systems such as the F-16 and  
F-18, the airborne command  
post system known as Awacs,  
and the Spruance Class de-  
stroyer. Even without these,  
the report concluded, "Iran is  
already the dominant military  
power in the Persian Gulf  
area."  
This is precisely what was  
intended by decisions made  
early in the Nixon Administra-  
tion, according to the report.  
Rather than replacing the Brit-  
ish military presence in the  
area, Mr. Nixon "decided to  
rely on local power to preserve  
stability in the Gulf area and,  
accordingly, adopted the 'twi-

pillar' policy that presumed co-  
operation between Iran and  
Saudi Arabia and a coincidence  
of their interests with those of  
the U.S."  
One of the main purposes of  
the study was to alert Con-  
gress that it has been focusing  
too much of its attention on  
requests for approval of arms  
sales and hardly any attention  
at all on the secondary effects  
of the sales. After the sales  
contract has been signed, the  
study noted, "the entire spec-  
trum of military operations—  
procurement, finance, logistics,  
maintenance, and training—  
may continue for ten or more  
years."

### Thais Report Skirmish With Cambodians in Gulf

BAANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1  
(AP)—A sea battle erupted  
between two Cambodian Com-  
munist gunboats and a Thai  
navy ship after two Thai fish-  
ing boats came under attack,  
the police said today.  
A Thai trawler was sunk by  
the Cambodian boats. The Thai  
navy ship damaged one Cam-  
bodian vessel in the skirmish  
in the Gulf of Siam, the auth-  
orities said.  
The shooting began when two  
Thai fishing boats were at-  
tacked off the Thai-Cambodian  
border area of Trat Province,  
July 7.

165 miles southeast of Bangkok,  
the report said. One of the fish-  
ing boats escaped and alerted  
the navy ship patrolling nearby.  
Coast Power Cutoffs Likely  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1—  
The Pacific Gas & Electric  
Company said today that, se-  
quential curtailments of power  
were very much a possibility  
in northern California in the  
next few months because of  
severe drought. A spokesman  
said the curtailments, involv-  
ing entire neighborhoods,  
would last "for at least one  
hour each day." The state's  
Public Utilities Commission au-  
thorized such blackouts on  
July 7.



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trouser pant in brown, 84.00.  
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sweater in brown wool and  
acrylic for S,M or L sizes, 58.00.  
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U.S. GROUP OF 49 LEAVES VIETNAM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8. Year. Just sat around, played a lot of tennis and drank." Herman A. McDonald, 36 years old, of San Raphael, Calif., said he had spent several months in various Vietnamese jails in An Nhon Province on the central coast.

Frederick N. Golden, however, said he was glad to go. Mr. Golden, a 53-year-old architect from Chicago, had voluntarily stayed behind, watching the last American evacuation aircraft take off from Saigon in April last year, so that he could try to get out of the country.

He was glad, he said, that he had stayed behind to help his people, but he added, "It's not a very nice place there these days."

"The authorities are sending people out to the countryside with no support, no food," Mr. Golden said. "There's malaria everywhere. They're dying like flies, and there's practically no Western medicines."

Paul Louis Horton, who stated he formerly worked for the International Voluntary Services, a private agency doing Peace-Corps type work, said he, too, had wanted to stay on in Saigon, although he was taken to the plane today from Chi Hoa Prison.

Mr. Horton, who had been in jail since his detention April 6, said he had been well treated. "The people are better off now in Vietnam," he said. "Sure, some, particularly the middle classes, are poorer. But there are more services available—in health, education and so on."

Those who had not been imprisoned said that in general they had been well treated by the Saigon authorities in the last year. Some lived with friends or relatives, who also helped out when funds ran short.



Frederick N. Golden, an architect, is met by a friend as he arrived in Bangkok after flight from Saigon. "It's not a very nice place there, these days," he said.

United Nations refugee officials believe there may be others who have never registered and who continue to live in remote areas.

Richard Hughes, a well-known shoeshine stand operator in Saigon, was given a few days to wind up his business.

Theresa Reed, an American with friends in France, indicated her wish to go to Paris rather than the United States. The third is Harlow Gay, a black married to a Vietnamese woman, who is believed to have been in jail for some time.

The fourth American, not mentioned officially by the Vietnamese, is believed to be Tucker Gugelman, who has either disappeared or is in jail. These are the Americans who have registered with the Vietnamese authorities.

Brooklyn Man Tells of Life in Saigon

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Mr. Posner said, but by the spring of last year, when the North Vietnamese were rolling quickly through South Vietnam, he realized she was in serious trouble.

In mid-April he boarded a plane for Bangkok and on April 28, two days before the Communists took over Saigon, he caught the South Vietnamese capital.

Mr. Posner said he had quickly realized how hopeless his task was. "There was no way for me to get to the delta," he said, "and I also had picked up two little boys, children of a friend of mine. I never did get them out."

Reunion With Wife. He watched the last helicopter take off from the roof of the American Embassy and went to the rooftop restaurant in the Caravelle Hotel "to think."

"I thought I was the last American in Saigon," he said tonight. "I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile I would look for my wife."

For the next month Mr. Posner sent repeated messengers since the Vietnamese authorities refused to let foreigners leave Saigon. Finally, a

month later, his persistence was rewarded. He was informed by telephone that his wife was waiting at the Red Cross headquarters. "But that was just the beginning," he said tonight. "Then we had to eat."

The Vietnamese economy at that point was in disarray, he said. The piaster had been put on a par with the North Vietnamese dong and he was given 150 a month by the Red Cross. At the official rate of exchange, that was about \$75. But at the real rate, the rate on the black market, Mr. Posner said, they were worth little more than \$30 or \$40.

Ninety piasters went to the government for rent on his apartment and electricity. Left with 60 piaster a month, or \$12, he was, he said, forced to resort to "various manipulations I'd rather not describe" to stay alive.

High Cost of Food. "If you had money, you could do all right, though," Mr. Posner added. "There was always food in the market but tomatoes and rice were each nearly a dollar for a kilo and beef was more than \$5 a pound, as was pork."

"I had a hamburger," he said. "But just once. It cost me nearly two days' food money."

The Vietnamese authorities left him and his wife very much alone. "The Bo Doi [North Vietnamese cadres] came around to check every few weeks—how many people were living here and so on," Mr. Posner said. "I kept a picture of Ho Chi Minh for those occasions. It went up on the wall quickly."

"I was brought up that all Communism was bad," he observed. "But this Communism, well, it did good for some people and bad for others."

Mr. Posner said he planned to remain in Bangkok about a week, attending to personal matters including making arrangements for his wife's entry into the United States. When he gets back to Brooklyn, he said, he hopes to return to his old job, driving vehicles for the postal service.

Used Like a Chessboard. A spare 125 pounds when he arrived in Saigon, he was, he said, certain that "I've lost a lot of weight." But today his muttonchop whiskers were neatly trimmed and he joked frequently.

He said he was upset about some things. He was disappointed that the American community did not get together in Saigon, he said. "Everybody out to compete with other," he said. "He was also upset by the feeling that the Americans were 'being used'—by both the Vietnamese and the Government."

Parents Express Relief

For Sol and Nettie, the parents of Gerald yesterday was a day of relief and anxiety.

The relief came in the form of a representative of the Department called Mr. Posner to say that he had arrived in Bangkok and that their apartment at 129 West 57th St. in the Sheepshead section of Brooklyn, a son to telephone.

"How would any feel?" Mr. Posner said. "I feel very relieved, gone through 15 months of anguish."

Mrs. Posner said she contacted "everybody" in an attempt to get out of Vietnam, but nobody seemed to be helping.

"I even sent a telegram to President Ford," she said, "and his voice rising audibly, never got an answer was two months ago, never answered."

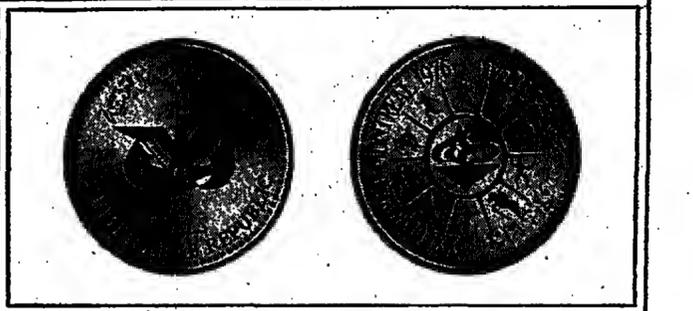
But yesterday that's all over. "We're glad our son back, glad he is to be home," Mrs. Posner said. "All I'm interested in now is seeing him again."

Mrs. Posner said she sent her son money but was not sure she had received it. The only indication of his whereabouts was through occasional news reports from Saigon.

"And that was all right yesterday afternoon. We're sitting on p needles, waiting for him, just wait for his voice again, Posner said."

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Summary of Issue Characteristics table. Columns: Face Value, Gram Wt., Title, Issue Period, Official U.S. Issue Price. Includes a form for ordering the coins.

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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.





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## Peking Missions Evacuating Families

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

area and shook Peking on Wednesday. The statement yesterday declared that "strong aftershocks may occur within the coming days and the epicenter may possibly be moving in the direction of Peking." Tangshan is 100 miles south-east of Peking.

Spokesmen for most embassies evacuating dependents felt that even a small likelihood of a severe earthquake in the Peking area, given its potential for hardship, was justification for sending out wives and children.

Several embassies were also busy yesterday shredding and burning sensitive documents lest an earthquake send them spilling outside into their grounds.

**Miners Said to Escape**

An official Chinese report this morning announced that there had been a low death toll among coal miners working underground in the Tangshan area when the first and most severe earthquake struck early Wednesday morning.

But the same report made no reference to the overall death toll from what was the most powerful earthquake in the world in 12 years.

"An overwhelming majority of the miners at Kailuan (the coal field in the Tangshan area) who were on night shift underground when the earthquake struck returned to the surface safely," said the official press agency, Hsinhua.

The report added the vague assurance that "many people in the city are now out of

danger." Hsinhua went on to refer to army troops working to devise ways to rescue the injured and to "several thousand medical workers" aiding them.

The report emphasized on the "heroic struggle" of government and party officials and army personnel, some of whom have been working "several days and nights on end."

It appeared last night that the main staging area for the relief effort is the city of Mukden, 300 miles northeast of Tangshan. The arrival and departure boards at Peking's airport showed many extra flights to and from that city, which is the transportation hub of China's highly industrialized northeast region.

**Civilian Planes Commandeered**

It appears that large numbers of China's civilian passenger planes have been commandeered to assist in the movement of relief workers and supplies. A few foreigners traveling outside Peking have been told that they could not continue their journeys by air because lanes are not available.

Some relief supplies are going out to the center of the earthquake area from Peking by road. Last night a convoy of at least 40 armed trucks moved into the city to pick up material. Smaller numbers of trucks are leaving Peking regularly, carrying such supplies as reed matting.

Some embassy officials described their decision to evacuate dependents as having been dictated chiefly by convenience. Living in the embassies was producing fatigue and unhappiness among mothers and children and frustration among staff members who found it hard to work while their offices were being used as playpens and bedrooms.

"It's not because we think our lives are in danger," said Ambassador John Small of Canada, who insisted on calling the move a relocation rather than an evacuation.

**Many Sleeping Outdoors**

Hundreds of thousands of people are living and sleeping outdoors here, and fears have been expressed that makeshift dwellings along almost every street in Peking will become a breeding ground for disease.

People are packed together closely and even though they seem to be using their usual communal toilets in nearby residences, hygienic standards are expected to suffer.

Although there appears to be more than sufficient food, some foreigners yesterday said that meat and milk they purchased over the weekend showed signs of deterioration.

**Some Staff Sent Out**

Some embassies, including those of Canada and Japan, were sending out some staff members as well as dependents, while the Australian and British Embassies were reducing their staffs sharply. At least one embassy, Afghanistan's, is closing temporarily.

The United States liaison office here is sending its dependents, including four infants, to Tokyo.

Foreigners in the country are also leaving. The Peking and Hsinchuan Hotels, the main ones for tourists and businessmen, closed off most of their rooms during the weekend and sent their guests to a hastily erected tent city. Yesterday many of

## The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 2, 1976

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the hundred or so tents appeared to be empty.

**Toll Estimates Vary**

PEKING, Monday, Aug. 2 (Agence France-Press)—Estimates of the death toll to last week's two major earthquakes, which were centered in the city of Tangshan, range from 100,000 to a million. A foreign ministry spokesman, however, insisted that "all the figures put forward in the foreign press have been merely speculative."

"Up to now," he said, "the official Chinese authorities have not published any figures on the number of victims."

**Evacuation to Canton**

PEKING, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Many women and children, including 50 British dependents and some 25 Australians, were evacuated in two special planes tonight to Canton in south China.

They traveled in convoys of cars 16 miles from Peking's diplomatic quarter to the airport. Among other nationalities on the aircraft were about 15 Egyptians and the entire complement of the small Lebanese embassy.

At least two embassies, those of Britain and Australia, have taken the warnings of new earthquakes seriously enough to destroy their top-secret documents.

## Life Continues Normal For Rest of the China

SIAM, China, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—While the earthquake zone of northern China struggled to cope with disaster, life in the rest of the country seemed to be continuing normally.

Chinese outside the Peking-Tangshan area seem to have least idea of the scope of last Wednesday's earthquake than the average Parisian or New Yorker. A correspondent was traveling in Northern Shensi Province last week, and like the vast majority of Chinese received no news of the quake until the official radio announcement more than 24 hours later.

All the correspondent's guide would say about it was: "Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of our Party have sent a message of sympathy to the people in the afflicted region."

The reaction seemed the same everywhere; the correspondent reported. Some Chinese were quick to insist that the Central Government was organizing relief work and that casualties would have been far heavier in the pre-Communist days.

**Deaths Not Mentioned**

At no point did the tragedy of Tangshan seem to be discussed in human terms. No body mentioned deaths or damaged property beyond a vague reference to "heavy losses."

"Constant assurances were given that Chairman Mao and the Party would do all possible to help the stricken area."

An official said that airlifts of medical personnel, drugs and other supplies had been organized from some outside provinces. But no real clue was given of the role

that the rest of China playing in relief work.

Asked whether they thought the frail, 86-year-old Chairman may have any in the quake, two of in two different small plied that perhaps he not in the area.

A Western diplomat Peking said an official had hinted that the man might have been the capital at the time.

**South Africa Blacks Demands for Racial**

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Black leaders presented a list of demands for racial reform today with a list of demands for racial reform.

The leaders told that blacks assembled in a soccer stadium in Soweto should withdraw their township and they school boycott. Soweto tense after a week of a June that left at least 1 sons dead and more the injured.

Other demands include abolition of black trade legislation to raise an end to job discrimination this nation of 18 million and 4 million whites.

**Louisville Pipefitters**

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—From 850 to 9 pipefitters went on strike today after their contract expired. They are men Local 522 of the Union of Plumbers and Pipefitters, and are craftsmen who install large cooling and systems.

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**THE ARTIN CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY, and TRIANGLE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC., Plaintiffs, against ALONZO J. TRINIZI, Defendant.**

10: Any and all papers relating to or in connection with the above captioned matter, including but not limited to, contracts, policies, receipts, and other documents, which are now in the possession, custody, or control of the defendant, are hereby demanded to be produced to the plaintiff at the office of the undersigned, 110 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that a copy of this order and the papers upon which it is based, including a copy of this order, may be accepted at the office of the Clerk of the Court, County of Suffolk, at the Suffolk County Courthouse, Suffolk, New York, or at the office of the undersigned between 9:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on business days.

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12,000	1,500	14,425.16	2,425.16	171.74
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20,000	2,500	24,041.32	4,041.32	286.23

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**Continues North  
Business Urged to Press South Africa**

THOMAS A. JOHNSON, executive director of the National Urban League, today urged American corporations with investments in South Africa to declare a moratorium on future investments until it changes its apartheid policies.

Mr. Jordan's proposed "Alternative for Black South Africa" was outlined in his address to the league's annual conference, which had a four-day session in the Boston Sheraton.

Mr. Jordan's recommendations to more than 350 American executives with some \$1.5 billion invested in South Africa that they should refuse to invest in the all-black "homelands" or "bantustans" published their opposition to the segregationist laws, and the legalization of pay for black workers support equal opportunities in jobs, education and training programs.

Mr. Jordan returned last month from his first trip to South Africa. He was a member of the board of directors of the Xerox Corporation.

Want 'Clout' Used  
The black South Africans were unequivocal in their opinion that American corporations should not withdraw from South Africa, Mr. Jordan said tonight. "They need the jobs these corporations bring. They told me that these corporations should make better use of their economic clout to tear down the walls of apartheid," he also said. "Corporate leaders often justify their presence in South Africa with claims that they are a force for liberalization of the nation's racial climate. Thus, they should be responsive to the new initiative that will influence South Africa's rulers."

Mr. Jordan said that "the alternative is to await the inevitable explosion and see America's prestige and economic interests throughout the continent swept away in righteous anger."

League officials and close observers are placing great significance on Mr. Jordan's proposals since the Urban League, with 104 chapters nationwide, enjoys a far greater closeness to corporate America than does any other organization of black Americans.

Involved With League  
Many of the corporations now collecting 18 percent return on their investments in South Africa (compared to 16 percent from investments in other overseas areas) have or have had executives on the league's national board of directors or on the organization's national affiliate boards. Many have made significant contributions in money or personnel to the league programs. Many others are members of the Urban League's commerce and industry council, which has involved corporations in attempts to solve this nation's domestic racial problems.

These corporations include General Motors, Xerox, Chase Manhattan Bank, Firestone, Union Carbide, Mobil Oil, I.B.M. and Goodyear.

While his predecessor, the late Whitney M. Young Jr., refused to serve on corporate boards, Mr. Jordan serves on the boards of the Bankers Trust Company, the Celanese Corporation, J. C. Penney and Xerox Corporation. Mr. Jordan has said that this did not constitute any conflict of interest but instead helped the Urban League because of the contacts he has built with industry decision makers.

There was some speculation here that American corporations had already approved of Mr. Jordan's recommendations as a means of making their positions in South Africa more compatible with black African and world opinion, as well as more compatible with the new policies outlined recently by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Aides to Mr. Jordan said that recommendations on South Africa had not been discussed with either corporate officials or officials of the United States Government.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to elaborate on that policy when he speaks to the league's conference here tomorrow night.

Mr. Jordan also called for a "national youth employment program" to provide jobs and opportunities for young people between 16 and 24.

He said the program would:

- Establish by law the right of all young people to an education to equip them to participate fully in the economy.
- Ensure that young people are not discriminated against in employment because of their age.
- Establish a Federal youth employment agency to deal with the special problems of youth employment.
- Organize massive Federal job creation programs aimed at young people that would also make the maximum use of local community groups.

The official said that because of the current high unemployment rates for young people, "America grows millions of black and white youngsters for marginal existence; it fosters a future expansion of welfare rolls, and it nurtures the smoldering fires of anger and rebellion."

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# Varied Interests of Carter's Pollster Raise Conflict Questions

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 1—Patrick H. Caddell is the public opinion poll taker for the Democratic Presidential nominee, Jimmy Carter. But more than any other poll taker in past elections, he has also become an influential adviser to his candidates on political tactics and strategy.

In particular, Mr. Caddell, only 26 years old, has advised Mr. Carter on his reading of the basic fears, hopes, attitudes, prejudices, motivations

This is the second of two articles on Patrick H. Caddell.

and likely behavior of the American public—a reading that seems to correspond closely to Mr. Carter's own.

But Mr. Caddell, one of the most successful of a new generation of poll takers, performs a similar, if not identical, function for nearly 30 commercial clients, including some of the largest and most powerful corporations in the United States and the Saudi Arabian Government. He says he is negotiating with "six or seven" important foreign banks and unnamed governments as potential customers.

This has aroused questions, not easy to answer, of whether Mr. Caddell's interests are in conflict, or could be construed to be.

### Some Concern

Even several of Caddell's friends and associates in past election battles, such as the 1972 Presidential campaign of Senator George McGovern, have privately expressed disquiet, but more on the grounds of the corporate contracts than because of Saudi Arabia.

"It's troublesome," said one associate. "It's a hard line to draw," said another, "but it raises questions."

Mr. Caddell says, "It's a serious question, I suppose." But he argues that his role as a poll taker is a \$1,500 a month political consultant to Mr. Carter is carefully differentiated from his commercial work.

Mr. Carter himself said last month that Mr. Caddell played no role in formulating Mr. Carter's Middle East policy, which is strongly pro-Israel, and that he saw nothing "improper" in Mr. Caddell's contact with Saudi Arabia. He also said that he did not think Mr. Caddell should "have to give up his other subscribers where most of his income is derived."

### Two Businesses

Mr. Caddell operates two different businesses under two different, privately held corporations. His political polling for Mr. Carter, and for scores of previous clients, is done by Cambridge Survey Research Inc., which polls "only for Democrats and mostly for liberal Democrats."

The second concern, Cambridge Reports, which began operations in 1974, sells a massive "in-depth" survey of United States national attitudes on economic, political, and even social questions to such clients as Exxon, Westinghouse, Sears, Federated Department Stores, Aetna Life and Casualty and the Democratic National Committee, which paid \$20,000 a year, and Saudi Arabia, which pays \$50,000.

Each quarter clients of Cambridge Reports receive a handsome, black looseleaf notebook divided by color-coded index tags and containing 300 or more pages of text, tables and appendices. It is based on random polling of 1,500 people and on a continuing monitoring of the opinions of a more or less permanent "panel" of 700 respondents.

Also, the clients are some-

times permitted to request that Mr. Caddell's surveys ask so-called "proprietary" questions of special interest to the client. He asserts, however, that he does much less of this than other survey concerns and is determined "not to let the tail wag the dog."

He says that only once has Saudi Arabia commissioned such proprietary questions in a survey of what "Americans feel about Saudi Arabia, very innocuous stuff."

In a recent interview, Mr. Caddell also asserted that "the report is purely a research product." Saying he provided "a product and not a service" to clients, Mr. Caddell added that his company played "no advocacy or representational role."

Subsequent to that interview, however, it was learned that in March of this year Mr. Caddell's concern furnished to Westinghouse, a member of the Atomic Industry Forum, a memorandum proposing a suggested "Public Nuclear Acceptance Campaign."

Noting that a voter initiative proposal to limit nuclear power development was on the ballot in California (it lost in the June 8 primary), the memo said that the passage of the proposal "will send tremors far beyond California."

### Suggests Campaign

The memorandum went on to discuss the need for a "national unified campaign" by the nuclear energy industry, employing the talents of professional, experienced political campaign technicians.

"People do not recognize the cosmic implication of their vote," it added. It said that antinuclear forces were using the "mushroom cloud" and other symbols to foster the belief that nuclear power plants were not safe. The "traditional" efforts of the industry to counter with technical arguments that nuclear power was safe would be inadequate, the memorandum said, because voters could not understand them.

"The industry needs to find levers with equal emotional intensity: massive unemployment, no growth, poor living standards, runaway costs and foreign dominance."

And in what might be construed as a conflict of interest within a conflict of interest for a pollster who also represents the oil-rich kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the memorandum said that the electrical industry should stress "the very real and most serious threat to national security by foreign dominance caused by our basic reliance on Middle Eastern oil, which has no credible line of defense as a reliable source of energy to the United States, Europe and Japan."

Dissatisfied Customers  
An official of Scientist Institute for Public Information, an environmentalist public interest organization, disclosed that Mr. Caddell's company had been conducting a poll for them when they learned of the Westinghouse memorandum. The poll contract was canceled in anger, and one official said, "I have learned there is no ethical code for poll takers."

When questioned about the Westinghouse memorandum, Mr. Caddell said it did not represent a contradiction of his earlier assertion that Cambridge Reports played no "advocacy" or "representational" role for clients.

He said that the memorandum had been written in response to a Westinghouse request and that "it's really not a refutation of the claim that he is selling commercial clients only a research product."

Mr. Caddell said that he had never written a similar document for Saudi Arabia.

An examination of the 1976 first quarter report of Cambridge Reports indicates that there would be little in it of practical use to the anti-Zionist, Saudi Arabian government.

One passage of the quarterly report said, "Most Americans are also hostile to the prospect of foreign investment," which might be of some interest to the petro-dollar-rich kingdom.

Question on Boycott  
One question in the survey found that Americans would strongly favor a food and economic boycott against Arab states if the Arab reimposed an oil embargo on the United States.

What do Mr. Caddell's domestic clients get from Cambridge Reports? To borrow a word from a political journalist, Caddell's company has been "intergalactical" conclusions based, however, on carefully done public attitude surveying.

Among the conclusions were: That Americans early this year had lost confidence in the pace of economic recovery but nonetheless had high purchase intentions.

That Americans were un-

ready to believe that it was necessary to "trade off" protection of the environment to achieve greater economic growth, and a corollary conclusion that "this conviction will of course make them less tolerant of any compromises that may be needed to promote economic growth."

Mr. Caddell argues that his main job is not to change public opinion, but to measure it. "It's inappropriate for business clients to want favors from us and that's not what we sell them." He also argues that some corporate law firms that sometimes are involved with government officials and politicians have equal or more serious potential conflicts of interest than do public opinion survey concerns.

He also says, accurately, that his position is not unprecedented. Other pollsters have worked for both political candidates and for commercial clients.

Close to Carter  
Mr. Caddell's own friends point out, however, that no other pollster has been so close to a candidate. One of them says, "Caddell advises only on politics and not so much on policy. But politics is hard to separate from policy and policy impacts heavily on corporations. It may not be so much what Caddell does as what his clients' expectations are."

In what is almost certainly not a wholly serious statement, Mr. Caddell says that he might "have to retire" if the controversy continues.

"Jimmy Carter is the most important relationship I have," he adds.

The young bachelor will not divulge his annual income, net

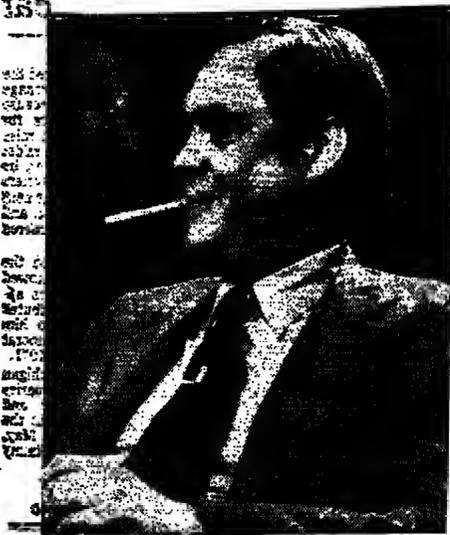
of less successful "bumming around" free life style.

"Six years ago I said this is all I know," said one of his clients. "There are all kinds of myself I haven't intellectually and past the Carter campaign quarters is very unaccepting any criticism of him. We chose him he is the best."

Carter's campaign Hamilton Jordan. It is also important now forgoing Mr. C to toward his favored in April Mr. Caddell's into the Carter camp liberal speech writer Robert Shrum who after nine days and "not and deceptive."

It was, perhaps, the embarrassing moment of Mr. Carter, partly handled questionably, but soon Shrum Incident Mr. Shrum walked into an Atlanta suite to see Mr. Carter former Georgia Governor smiled and said, "I have you brought a speech writer?"

GIVE REAL GR  
GIVE FRESH AIR



His candidate needed "a Northern connection" (Mr. Sears being interviewed in Los Angeles yesterday)

## Bold Reagan Tactician

### John Patrick Sears 3d

By JON NORDHEIMER

It was an Eotbebe-like strike, deep inside enemy territory, a lightning-quick action designed to snatch the prize while the opposition was caught flat-footed and confounded. The capture of Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a liberal even by Democratic standards, by the conservative forces of Ronald Reagan was a daring stroke to give the candidate a foothold in the more moderate ranks of the Republican Party.

Mr. Reagan was the commander-in-chief who signed the orders, but his chief of staff originated the plan and worked out the details of the attack, and he is a man who is widely acknowledged to be one of the best political operatives in either party, John Patrick Sears 3d, national manager of the Reagan campaign.

That reputation might be confirmed or shattered in the days ahead as the full impact of the Schweiker coup on the fight for the Republican nomination becomes clearer.

It was Mr. Sears who became convinced in recent weeks of the need for a "Northern connection" to sell the conservative former Governor of California to the more moderate elements of the party.

It was a daring gamble, the recent Israeli raid to the hostages at the Ugandan post at Entebbe. And it was the 36-year-old Mr. Sears who convinced Mr. Reagan and Mr. Schweiker of the great risks to their involvement in such a coupling of political opposites were worth taking.

In the boisterous world of American politics, where the art of backslapping and backslapping are cherished attributes, Mr. Sears is a reserved and low-keyed figure, who uses his lawyer's training and gifts of persuasion to move people gently through a process of reason, sometimes to conclusions they previously resisted.

### One-on-One Man

John is the best one-on-one communicator in political waters in the country today," says James Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, who in early 1974 was one of the emissaries to enlist Mr. Sears in the Californian's planning for the 1976 election. "I've seen him sit down with persons with a view 180 degrees away from his, and by the time the meeting ended they were clapping at the bit to go to work for him."

Mr. Sears' political reputation was established early in his career. In 1966, as a 26-year-old lawyer in a New York law firm, his political savvy impressed one of the senior partners who happened to have a certain unrequited fascination with the Presidency. Richard M. Nixon. So Mr. Sears became a full-time advance man and strategist for Mr. Nixon's new bid for the White House and was the executive director of the Nixon for President Committee from June 1967 until the election victory.

In the first Nixon Administration he was a special White House counsel and because the chief liaison between the President and the Republican National Committee, overseeing to a large part the patronage network that is one of the most important tasks confronting any new administration.

Mr. Sears, however, fell out of favor with the triumvirate that in the first year of office succeeded in dominating the inner circle around Mr. Nixon—John Mitchell, H. R. Halde- man and John Ehrlichman.

"Sears was a guy who believed good relations with the press was an integral part of any successful administration, but he ran into a group of men who fed Nixon's fears of the press," said a former insider in recalling the struggle between the conservative and more moderate elements in the early Nixon White House.

A White House counsel who genuinely enjoyed the

company of reporters at late-night watering holes clearly was destined for problems with the men inside the White House, Mr. Sears was forced out of his job before 1969 was over. It was later disclosed that he was among 13 White House staff members who had their phones tapped between May 1969 and February 1971 on the orders of Administration officials.

Mr. Sears regrets what he calls a major miscalculation he made about Mr. Nixon in their early political collaboration that led both men to the White House and said this about the former President: "I saw that he had deep personal insecurities, along with great strengths, but I believed that once he was finally President he could act with more confidence and assurance. Instead the insecurities became more pronounced."

Born July 3, 1940, on a fairly prosperous dairy farm outside Syracuse, he gained his Republicanism from his father, who traced his family back to the first settlers in North America, and his Catholicism, from his mother, whose family came to this country during the potato famine in Ireland. He was deeply affected at age 10 by the death of his father in a farm accident, and was reared by his mother and three older sisters.

After attending Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse, he went to Notre Dame University to study chemistry in preparation for a career in psychiatry. But in the last year at Notre Dame he managed a friend's successful campaign for senior class president, and has never really left the world of politics since then. He earned a law degree at Georgetown University.

Mr. Sears is reserved, almost to the point of shyness, and rarely shows emotion outside of soft laughter. He does crossword puzzles "to keep verbal," but outside of the flood of newspapers, memos and paperwork that cross his desk he does very little reading. He maintains that scholarly people spend all their time absorbing the ideas of others and spend little time thinking for themselves.

"He is cool, an unflappable and has a great capacity to size other people up," says a close associate. "In that way he's never really abandoned his wish to be a psychiatrist."

## Schweiker and Sears Predict Delegate Shifts Toward Reagan

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Two leaders of Ronald Reagan's Presidential campaign said today that there would be significant favorable shifts of delegates behind the Californian next week, but neither mentioned specific delegates or numbers.

Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Mr. Reagan's choice for Vice President, said on N.B.C.'s "Meet the Press" television program: "I think you are going to see the beginning of the cracking of the Northeastern delegation and I think you will see the momentum turn around."

Under questioning by reporters Mr. Schweiker said that "you will see a very interesting and exciting week this week. I think some of the pundits who were beginning to say things last week will begin to take a second look."

### Sears Also Confident

Meanwhile, John P. Sears, Mr. Reagan's chief political strategist, was making similar promises on A.B.C.'s television program "Issues and Answers": "I think starting tomorrow we will begin to back up that allegation" that Mr. Reagan could pick up delegates in the Northeast.

Mr. Sears has been quoted as saying that Mr. Reagan's choice of Mr. Schweiker as a running mate would help his candidacy

in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois.

But now, a week after the liberal Pennsylvania Republican was selected by Mr. Reagan, the only shifts in delegates appeared to be away from Mr. Reagan to President Ford.

Senator Hugh Scott, Mr. Schweiker's Republican colleague from Pennsylvania and a Ford supporter, said on another television program, CBS's "Face the Nation," that he believed the Schweiker move had caused two or three delegates in the Pennsylvania delegation to shift from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Scott, the Senate majority leader, echoed the Ford campaign assertion that Mr. Ford already had commitments from enough delegates to give him a first ballot victory at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo. The needed amount is 1,130. The Reagan campaign says it also has enough support for a first ballot victory.

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3000	3000	265.70	3182.40	1410.00	3360.00
4000	4000	354.30	4239.60	1890.00	4500.00

2 YEAR TUITION PLAN ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE 11.00%					
AMOUNT OF LOAN	ANNUAL ADVANCES	24 MONTHS PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS	36 MONTHS PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS
\$ 4000	\$ 4000	\$ 128.80	\$ 3091.20	\$ 680.00	\$ 4260.00
6000	6000	193.20	4718.40	1020.00	6210.00
8000	8000	257.60	6345.60	1360.00	8220.00
10000	10000	322.00	7972.80	1800.00	10200.00

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AMOUNT OF LOAN	ANNUAL ADVANCES	36 MONTHS PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS	48 MONTHS PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS
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8000	8000	215.50	7806.00	1600.00	9600.00
10000	10000	269.40	9794.40	2000.00	12000.00
12000	12000	323.30	11782.80	2400.00	14400.00
14000	14000	377.20	13771.20	2800.00	16800.00

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10000	10000	287.30	13896.00	2200.00	16090.00
12000	12000	359.10	17400.00	2800.00	20090.00
14000	14000	430.90	20904.00	3400.00	24090.00
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4-Term Representative and Michigan's Secretary of State Lead Primary Race for Hart's Senate Seat

WILLIAM K. STEVENS Special to the New York Times... TROIT, Aug. 1—A black Democrat from Detroit and a Republican from Ann Arbor are considered the best bet to win the primary for Tuesday to fill the seat now occupied by Sen. Philip A. Hart, a Democrat who is retiring after 18 years in the Senate.

the-roader now in his fourth term in Congress, he has won the admiration of political professionals by managing to be elected as a Republican in a district that includes not only the heavily liberal University of Michigan community, but also numerous auto workers. Both Mr. Austin and Mr. Esch have three opponents in the primary, but there the similarity in their campaigns ends.



Richard H. Austin

poll was directed by Patrick Caddell of Cambridge Survey Research Inc., who is the pollster for Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee. But although Mr. Caddell directed the poll, it was conducted by Riegle campaign workers, and Mr. Riegle's opposition attacked it as inaccurate and self-serving. Representative James G. O'Hara of Utica ran third in both polls, while James Elsmann, a Birmingham lawyer, ran far back.

for Congress in the 1970 Democratic primary but lost. In contrast to Mr. Austin's long head start, Mr. Esch seemed for a long time unable to break out of a four-man pack in the Republican campaign. The only issue in that campaign has been simply who is better able to face a Democrat in November. The July 8-11 Detroit News poll showed Mr. Esch leading his nearest rival, Thomas Brennan of Lansing, a former Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, by 30 percent to 13 percent.



Marvin L. Esch

atorial primary in 1970, barely losing to her. A conservative, he won election to a single term in Congress in 1972, largely on an antibusing platform. Mr. Baker, 51, who calls himself the "no politician in the race, is a bit of an issue now, in the midst of the campaign. However, he acknowledged that the system was a "spoils" arrangement that belonged to the past, and in the campaign he ordered secretaries of state have appointed managers of branch offices throughout Michigan. In effect, this means awarding a franchise to sell license plates and conduct other transactions involving motor vehicles.

Mr. Austin acknowledged the existence of the patronage system, but said that because it had been in existence for decades, it was unfair to raise it as an issue now, in the midst of the campaign. However, he acknowledged that the system was a "spoils" arrangement that belonged to the past, and in the campaign he ordered secretaries of state have appointed managers of branch offices throughout Michigan. In effect, this means awarding a franchise to sell license plates and conduct other transactions involving motor vehicles. Unlike some states, Michigan holds its Presidential primaries and primaries for state and local offices separately. In the Presidential primary in May, President Ford and Jimmy Carter were the winners.

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# The Young of A.A.: When Euphoria of Wine and Drugs Is Gone

By NAN ROBERTSON  
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA—When Kate and Chuck were married in the little church on Philadelphia's Main Line, it must have been a beautiful wedding. They are both so fresh, so handsome, they almost take your breath away.

"I made my own wedding dress," Kate said. "It was white velvet, with lace at the wrists and neck and a circle of lace over my head. All our friends were there: it was like a fairy tale."

She was 18 years old, "pregnant and stoned." We both were stoned when we were married," Kate said. "I was really happy. I felt free, my own woman. All these good things were going to happen." Not a single member of her family, incensed and ashamed that she was pregnant, was there.

Last weekend, Kate stood up in a classroom at the University of Pennsylvania and began her remarks in the way almost every speaker begins at a three-day conference.

**I Am an Alcoholic**

"My name is Kate," she said, "and I am a drug addict and an alcoholic." She is now 24 years old. Her son, Robert, is 6.

Both Kate and her husband were delegates at the 19th International Conference of Young People in Alcoholics Anonymous, which drew almost 1,000 persons from throughout the United States and Canada to the largest gathering of young "recovered" alcoholics in history.

Their ages ranged from 17 to 40, they came from small towns and large and every conceivable economic and educational background. The middle class predominated, as it does in A.A. and in the nation.

In Philadelphia's stifling heat, the delegates wore T-shirts and jeans, halter-top dresses and hip-top cotton jumpsuits. In their diversity, they looked like any gathering of A.A. members anywhere in North America, except for the prevalence of youth and the distinctive, throwaway dash of the way their generation dresses.

Frisbees were passed out at the registration desk and Slick Willie and his band played at the dance.

Their meetings began promptly, as all A.A. meetings do, and ended the same way, with the saying of "The Lord's Prayer" aloud. There was hoosery of the kind and depth that is startling to outsiders, as well as

understanding laughter and emotion from audiences who shared many, if not all, of every speaker's problems and aspirations.

In listening to their meetings, and during interviews conducted over soft drinks and coffee in student lounges and dormitory rooms, Kate emerged as very typical of the conference delegates.

To begin with, she is sensitive, bright and the daughter of an alcoholic. It is a truism backed by research that the intelligence level of alcoholics tends to be above the national average. Studies have also shown, according to the National Clearinghouse for Alcoholism Information, that one-fourth to one-half of all alcoholic persons have had an alcoholic parent or close relative.

A recent survey carried out for the National Institute on Alcoholism Abuse and Alcoholism, a part of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded that "the children of alcoholic parents are twice as likely to become alcoholics as the children of nonalcoholic parents. This is especially alarming in light of statistics that the children of alcoholic persons in America today exceed 28 million."

Kate's husband, Chuck, expressed another truism about young alcoholics in the United States today, both those who are "active" and continue to drink and those who are in various stages of recovery through total abstinence:

"Most of us are cross-addicted, to drugs and to alcohol," Kate added. "I didn't know alcohol was a drug until I'd been in A.A. a while." He has been in A.A. for two years; Kate, for 18 months.

Kate said of herself, smiling at the characterization:

"I was an intellectual flower child, into reading Herman Hesse. I justified it—I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned. I couldn't stand me sober. I could stand me a little bit better when I was drunk. It relieved my anger and my fear—the emptiness."

**Started With Wine**

Kate began drinking when she was 13. Wine was offered to her in a home where alcohol was always present, part of her father's daily life, part of the frequent parties and celebrations of a large family that included four younger brothers and a sister, aunts, uncles and cousins living nearby in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"I learned early what alcohol could do for me," she said. "I felt special. I felt I belonged. I could feel my

*"I was an intellectual flower child.... I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned."*

father's approval. I pleased the crowd. I drank with the kids—it's another way of having them like you."

In high school and in college, Kate was always a straight "A" student. "I found a lot of drugs at immaculate" (a Roman Catholic women's college in Paoli, Pa.), she said.

She met Chuck, a sculptor and painter two years older than she, on Nov. 11, 1969. "We married March 7, 1970. I was two months pregnant with his child and I saw it as a way out. He was very considerate, very tender. I couldn't fathom that he liked me and wanted to marry me. His father's an alcoholic too. He got sober the year we married and joined A.A.," she said.

Sliding her outstretched fingers into each other, Kate said of herself and Chuck, "We had spiked personalities. Sickness attracts sickness. I was half a person looking for somebody. So was he. The whole people are complete. They're not looking for another half. For the first time we made a whole person—but it was only one whole person."

**Lived in Fear and Guilt**

When Kate was one month pregnant, she tried to "induce an abortion with speed."

"I spent three days speeding and drinking," she said. "I lived the balance of my pregnancy in total fear and guilt—that it would hurt my baby."

When she was 19, her son was just born and she went back to school, to Kent State University in Ohio. Sometime that year, she crossed what alcoholics call "the invisible line"—the line only the individual can sense in recollection into alcoholism.

"I drank a lot of wine, a lot of beer," Kate said. "But my favorite was Scotch. I loved the taste of it." She had become "the earth mother with the baby on her back. I ate fruit and nuts. I nursed the baby. I was into natural foods, keeping house. My apartments and houses were always filled with people—people getting stoned."

"They came, they went," she said. "For a while, it worked. The magic was there. Then there was no fun,

no magic. When all the acid was used up, I'd go to find somebody to give me more."

"I'd go to the supermarket stoned on drugs. A lot of psychedelics—acid, mescaline. I was looking for God who would reveal my soul to me. 'The Indians do it,' I said." She laughed.

Chuck had started a business—a sporting goods store selling diving equipment. Kate taught scuba diving. It was fun, she said. "But things were beginning to fall apart. When you're drinking you're into talking and not into giving. We took and took and took from our marriage. The well was going dry."

About 18 months ago, Chuck, who had made the decision to go sober in

A.A. six months before, brought a young friend over to the house for the weekend.

"It was no coincidence," she said. "I was planning a load—how to sneak down to the beach and get loaded."

The friend, on his way to a rehabilitation center for alcoholics, started talking about his life and his drinking. "I guess I heard the feeling behind the word," Kate said. "He had the same fear, the same loneliness. I heard something else—the hope. I went with him to a meeting."

Her son, Robert, was 4 at the time. Bright and active, he was running wild. Chuck had not been able to reach Kate with his talk about her drinking and her drug usage. "The walls were 10 feet thick," she said. But somehow, the friend had been able to touch the "raw spot" inside her. She stayed with A.A. For the past year, she has been a research assistant with a management consulting firm and wants to get her major in business administration at Villanova University.

Last spring she went home to her father and talk about A.A., told herself, "He'll go to A.A., then he'll love me. My father—that I was crazy—he didn't have a problem. He's a functioning alcoholic. I was the same way—a functioning alcoholic."

Then she said, "I no longer see my parents and society. I don't want to feel bad any more. I don't want to hurt any more."

Like the other delegates at conference, Kate and Chuck longer see the friends they now crave as outsiders in their lives, ones deeply involved in drugs, drink or both. "Their heads are there. They wouldn't understand. We've got to look out for us," said.

"I want to grow now. I was so immature, unequipped to deal with sober life. I drank rather than grow rather than feel. I feel safer when with A.A. people. To open up to them—that's where I want to go. In where I want to be."

## Bedside Tables Don't Have to Be So Incapable of Holding Anything



Above left, Helen O'Hagan uses a drop-leaf dining table beside her bed. Above, a round skirted table is popular, practical. Left, square glass and chrome table is attractive and large enough for most accessories.

### DE GUSTIBUS

## If You Wonder About the Acorn

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

We have noted before that thoughts on food seem to go in cycles, which is a preface to stating that twice within recent weeks we have had inquiries about the lowly acorn as an edible.

The most recent is from our friend, Mary Lyons, of the organization known as Food and Wines from France. She refers to us one of her inquiries from someone who states, "French cooks prepare almost everything delicious, savory and palatable. Please send me recipes for preparing acorns."

As a child we were given to testing almost everything that wasn't nailed down. We distinctly remember sampling the yellow kernel of young acorns newly fallen from the oak trees in the backyard. It was not a pleasant experience. The meat was somewhat sweet but somewhat acidic, with a quincelike bitterness that made the mouth pucker.

We were, therefore, surprised to learn in recent research that acorns are by no means unknown as food for human consumption.

The "Wise Encyclopedia of Food" (Grosset & Dunlap, 1961) informs us that "The acorn (Q. esculus) is the widely eaten in southern Europe and is prepared in the same way as chestnuts."

**Acorns and Water**

Turkey, the text continues, the acorns are buried in the ground for some time to remove their bitterness. They are then dried, washed and ground with sugar, spices and aromatics to produce a product known as palanotte or a "food omelet racahout, which is much esteemed."

In her interesting book, "American Indian Food and Drink" (Macmillan, 1974), Carolyn Nihammer states that acorns have long been a staple on the native Indian diet. "Acorn stew," she says, "has not faded in popularity. Many Apache households will keep a store of acorn meal on hand to make a dish."

According to Grace Mitchell, leader of the Yavapai author continues, "Apache cowboys who work the desert carry only a small amount of acorns and some flour for lunch."

Mrs. Nihammer explains that the bitterness is removed by the Indians.

The Indians of central, eastern and coastal California used acorns to a much greater extent than did the other Indians. To the California Indians, acorns were a staple and most important food. The type of acorn grows in that area of California is much larger and more bitter, owing to a greater amount of tannin. Tannin had to be leached with water before the

- seeds were palatable. She offers two recipes for dishes made with acorns. There follows her recipe for acorn bread. We cannot vouch for the results.
- ACORN BREAD**
- 1 cup acorn meal (see note)
  - 1/2 cup corn meal
  - 1/2 cup whole wheat flour
  - 3 tablespoons salad oil
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 1 tablespoon baking powder

- 1/4 cup honey
  - 1 egg
  - 1 cup milk
1. Shell acorns and grind meats in a food mill or electric blender. Measure one cup meal and combine with corn meal, flour, oil, salt and baking powder.
  2. Combine honey, egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Mix just until all dry ingredients are moistened. Pour into a greased 8-by-8-

inch pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.

**Yield:** One eight-inch loaf.

**Note:** We telephoned various health food stores and were unable to find a source for acorn meal. In the recipe for acorn bread as printed, we think the preparation of the acorn meal as outlined in step 1 is simplistic. Dried acorn meal with the bitterness leached out is probably used in Indian bread-making rather than the freshly ground meats of acorns.

A couple of weeks ago, at a reader's request, we forwarded for and obtained a recipe for Eleanor Hutflas's baked clams. The clams had been a specialty of a small hotel in East Hampton that is now under new management. Following the publication of that recipe plus others, we received a request from Mrs. Murray Beckerman of New York, who asked if we could also obtain the recipe for another of Mrs. Hutflas's specialties, her broiled scampi. The recipe follows:

- ELEANOR HUTFLAS'S BROILED SCAMPI**
- 1 pound giant, red-shelled scampi
  - Juice of half a lemon
  - 1/2 pound butter
  - 2 cloves garlic, peeled and cut into thin rounds
  - 5 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
  - 1/2 cup bread crumbs
  - 1 teaspoon grated Parmesan cheese
  - 1 teaspoon paprika
  - Lemon wedges for garnish.
1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.
  2. Split the scampi down the center, cutting midway down the underside (where the feelers are). Do not cut the shell in half but split through the flesh just so the dark intestinal tract can be removed by pulling it away.
  3. Arrange the scampi, shell-side down, on a baking dish and sprinkle the split portion with lemon juice.
  4. Heat the butter and garlic in a saucepan. Heat only until butter melts. Add four tablespoons of chopped parsley. Spoon a little of the melted butter (do not spoon out the garlic) over the scampi.
  5. Blend the bread crumbs with Parmesan cheese, remaining tablespoon of parsley and the paprika. Neatly cover the opened up scampi with equal portions of the crumb mixture. Sprinkle with a little more butter and bake 10 to 15 minutes or until scampi are piping hot and golden brown. Do not overcook. Serve garnished with lemon wedges and with the hot garlic butter on the side to be used as a dip.
- Yield:** Four servings.



Sheila Mosler in a scarf by Scaasi

## A Certain Panache

Sheila Mosler dropped in for a fitting at Arnold Scaasi's new salon a while ago and got more than she bargained for. The scarf collection the custom dressmaker had designed had just come in from Italy. In addition to trying on the evening dresses she was going to take to France with her, Mrs. Mosler also had a variety of square and oblong scarves draped around her neck and head.

Mr. Scaasi was eager to see how they looked on "a real woman."

Some had what he called "a men's haberdasher look," being various arrangements of dots and stripes. Others are naive, peasant-like floral designs. One of the prettiest is a display of hydrangeas on a background of squares which suggests flowers twining around a trellis.

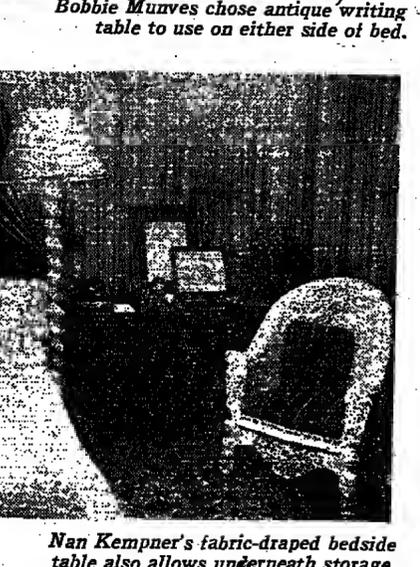
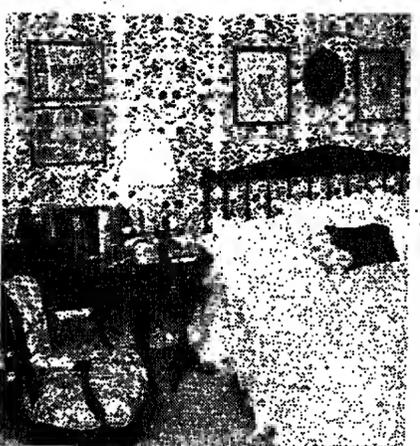
The designer is hardly the first to put his name on a scarf, but he thinks he has made a special contribution.

"I didn't approach it as a painting—I tried to think how the design would look when the scarf was folded on the body," he explained.

Consequently, a number of the designs are worked out the diagonal and there is special attention to what happens in the corners.

"They have a certain panache," Mrs. Mosler said approvingly. "And the price is certainly right."

In silk, with hand-rolled edges, the scarves are \$20 and \$30. A dress by Mr. Scaasi runs to four figures. The scarves will be available in September in his salon at 681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th Street.



Mention the words "bedside table" to most salesmen and one is usually led to an undernourished piece of furniture, supported by four somewhat spindly legs, that could conceivably hold a lamp, telephone and memo pad. The design is as practical as pointed-toe shoes.

The assumption appears to be that radio, clock, books, tray and other paraphernalia deemed necessary by a great number of people, are frivolous bedroom accoutrements, worthy of scant consideration.

Obviously beyond the pale, in the matter of usable space, are such little extras as cookies and milk that might make an insomniac's life more bearable, a favorite ornament or pictures that sentimentalists might enjoy, or a few flowers for aesthetic pleasure.

As might be expected, an increasing number of householders are refusing to bow to the dictates of impractical tradition. If the table doesn't fit the purpose, it's not being used.

**Usually More Attractive**

What is being used? The variety is almost mind boggling but the substitutes are always more practical in size and, in many cases, considerably more attractive.

Among the designs now being used to flank a bed or beds are skirted round tables, writing tables, coffee tables, Chipendale-style silver tables, hospital feeding tables, step tables, classic chignon Parsons tables, chests, etagères, bookcases and wicker trunks.

The skirted round table is, at the moment, the most popular of the substitutes. The table itself is often of undistinguished design, a factor of little importance once it is covered, and a factor, too, in accounting for the relatively inexpensive cost. The skirt frequently matches

the decor of the bedside table and when the fabric is washable, a round table acts as a protective barrier.

A number of apartment dwellers with more in tables than space have a table that serve a dual purpose. A drop-leaf dining table provides a generous amount of space for bedroom accessories, and can be used in another room when the dinner guests. A table offers the same if as do chests of drawers afford additional storage.

Combination of the best of both worlds is the most appealing if least attractive, and is the hospital feeding table. It is easily portable and a table. It acts as a combination bedside and bed table.

An attractive solution table with brass casters, easy movability while lying in bed and cleaning a set-in tray top.

Some particularly nice ones, if expensive (\$600-\$875), versions, with a and two drawers hidden under the apron, and a recessed top to prevent sliding and have been designed by Mrs. Buatta, a decorator. The tables covered in linen, decorated with stripes, dots, leaves or flowers. Decorating also can be done with a cloth color, or several colors, bright lacquer. When tables are used, one is put at right angles to the bed, the other is positioned against the wall. Occasionally, one table goes to the side of the bed for television viewing.

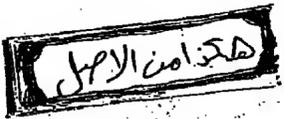
For the avant-garde, bedside tables themselves are anomalous. They have lived with a bed with its built-in headboard and accessory surfaces. And the crop of platform beds always have built-in tables that form an integral part of the whole design.

Bobbie Munves chose antique writing table to use on either side of bed.

Nan Kempner's fabric-draped bedside table also allows underneath storage.

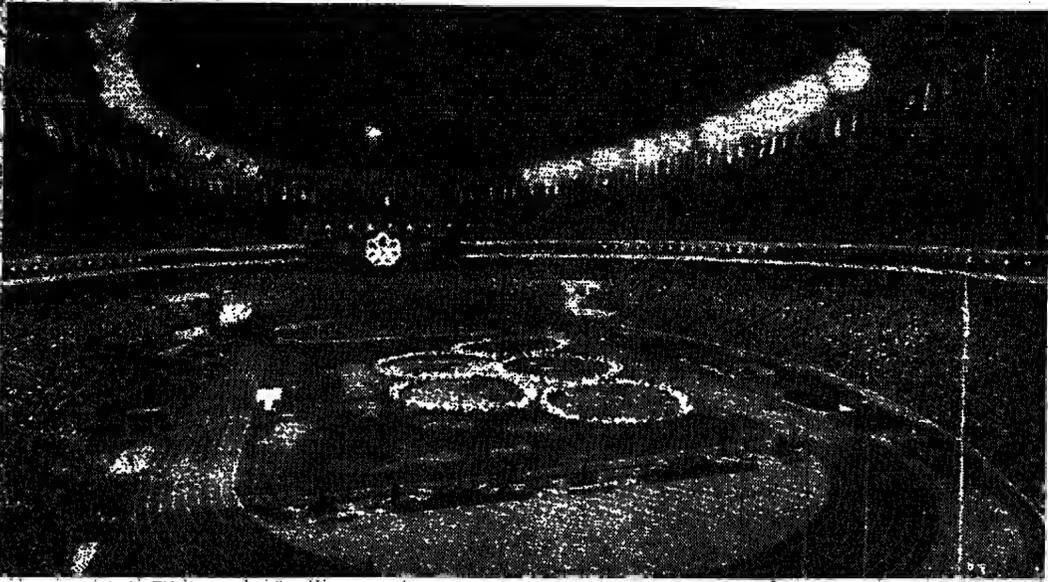
The New York Times/Bill Alter and Robert J. Enid Nemy

By ENID NEMY



MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976

Montreal Olympics That Opened in Strife Close on Brighter Note



Girls clad in white clothing forming the Olympic rings as the Montreal Summer Olympics came to an end last night.

By RED SMITH
Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The most expensive Olympics in 27 centuries and the most contentious of the modern era ended here tonight on a note of unscheduled hilarity. As 500 young women opened the closing ceremonies in a splash of choreographed color, they were joined by a male stunner who scampered among them in the buff while 70,000 witnesses in Olympic Stadium howled.

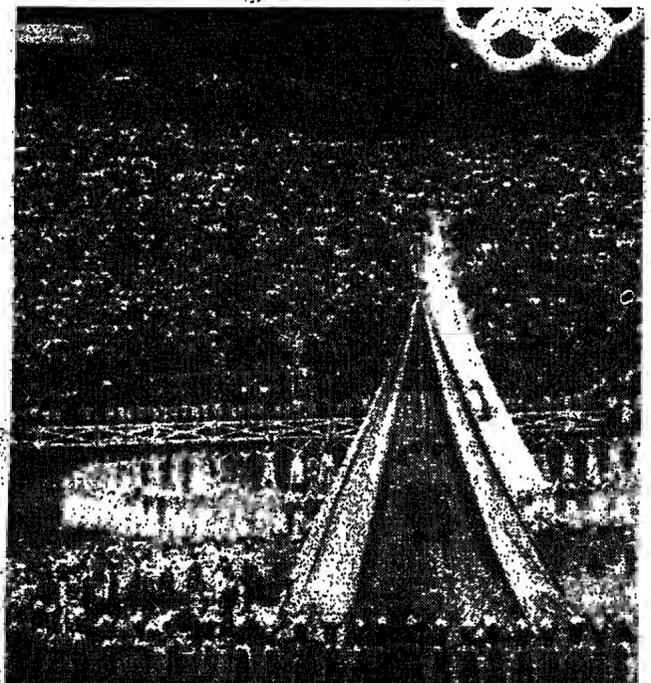
Final Ceremony Both Hopeful and Ironic

The dancers had appeared wearing white capes, but as the festivities began they deployed across the scarred turf to form five big rings, then reversed their capes to make the five colored rings of the Olympic symbol—red, green, blue, yellow and black. The rings are supposed to stand for the five continents, but the black one could have been left out of this dance, for the Games of XXI Olympiad were boycotted by virtually all countries on the African continent.

Rodger Rousseau, head of Montreal's Olympic Organizing Committee. Now the march-in began, led by an Indian tribe of modest proportions and brand new costumes in a formation representing an arrowhead. (A total of 500 Indians had been recruited for the evening's performance, 200 of whom were palefaces with feathered headresses.) Behind them came the massed flags of participating nations, then more Indians in red, blue, green and buckskin, then six to eight athletes from each country that still had that many on the premises. The athletes marched eight or 10 abreast without regard to nationality. They were dressed casually, mostly in windbreakers and slacks, and many a scuffed sneaker was among them.

ave Anderson The Olympics

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Waving a small American flag, Lance Janner seemed about to leap over the Olympic podium in a single bound after winning the decathlon. His victory lap after completing a double in the 10,000-meter run and 5,000-meter run, Lasse Viren was convoyed countrywide with two fluttering Finnish flags. That's the Olympics as all about. But on that same brick track, the tall Finnish jogger as slowly as a jogger in his neighborhood. Except that he was competing in the Olympic 10,000-meter run. Lasse Viren had lapped him eight times but the tall Russian kept jogging around and around the track that was empty except for him. Eventually, the bell rang, the yellow blazes signaled the final lap. That's when the cheers for Viren. The cheers following him across the finish line, and 15 minutes after Lasse Viren's time. Then the tall man raised his arms in appreciation. That, too, is what Olympics are all about. And that really is all anybody could expect from the Olympics now and in the future.



Dancers surround Indian teepees at closing ceremonies of Olympics in Montreal.

Soviet Defector Is Granted Permit to Remain in Canada

By NEIL AMDUR
Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Sergei Nemtsanov, a 17-year-old platform diver from the Soviet Union, met with Soviet Olympic officials today and told them he wanted to remain in Canada. Hours after the meeting, Nemtsanov received a permit from the Ministry of Immigration that would allow him to stay in Canada until Jan. 30, 1977. Nemtsanov's Olympic visa would have expired Aug. 31. Nemtsanov had left the Olympic Village last Thursday afternoon and approached Canadian immigration authorities about seeking refugee status in Canada. Soviet officials, unable to contact the athlete, contended that Nemtsanov had been kidnaped.

Yanks Fall, 5-4, to Red Sox In 9th; 6th Loss in 7 Games

By PARTON KEENE
Special to The New York Times
BOSTON, Aug. 1—"Better early than late," said Dock Ellis. The Yankees finally agreed they were in a slump today after the Boston Red Sox scored three runs in the ninth inning and squeezed out a 5-4 triumph. It was New York's sixth defeat in its last seven games. There had been little concern last week when the Yankees lost three straight to Baltimore, mainly because their first-place lead started last week at 1 1/2 games. But here in Fenway Park, after Carl Yastrzemski's sacrifice fly had driven in the winning run to make the Red Sox winners in three of the four contests, the Yanks found their lead cut to 9 1/2 over the Orioles. That's a five-game drop in seven days.

Mets Lose Twice To Phils, 7-6, 2-0

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY
The Mets found two ways to lose to the Philadelphia Phillies at Shea Stadium yesterday afternoon—slowly and quickly. They dropped the first game of a doubleheader to the Phillies, 7-6, in 11 innings after having scrambled back from a deficit created by Greg Luzinski's grand slam homer. The second game disappeared quickly, 2-0, on Mike Schmidt's two-run homer off Nino Espinosa. The Mets' offense, revived in the first game, subsided in the second against Wayne Twitchell, making his first start of the season. The debacle, which dropped New York 19 1/2 games behind the division-leading Phillies, came in spite of the presence of 34,413 fans on hand for Banner Day and despite a stadium full of hortatory messages recalling past Met "miracles." So, though it was Banner Day, it was not a banner day. Joe Frazier, the Mets' rookie manager, wandered disconsolately around his office afterward, looking much older than his 53 years. This was the first doubleheader he had lost in the major leagues.

The Olympic Ostriches

As long as politics exist, politics will exist in the Olympics, as the African nations proved in their boycott as Canada proved in demanding that the Republic of China accept identification as Taiwan or nothing. But sometimes, even the ostriches of the Olympics tend that politics doesn't exist. Perhaps the most prime party in Montreal was a gathering of the Israeli Olympic team at a downtown restaurant. Ankie Spitzer, widow of an Israeli fence killed in the Munich massacre, disclosed that she had asked Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, and Rodger Rousseau, the commissioner of these Games, for a permit of silence in the opening Olympic ceremony. But request was denied. Too political.

The East German Youth Law

With the emergence of the East Germans in track and field, some Americans are wondering how a nation of 16 million people can win so many gold medals. The answer is calling for a better organized Olympic team that might produce more American gold-medal winners. But the East Germans' success is best explained by a message in their Olympic brochure from Manfred Rad, the president of the East German National Olympic Committee. "The Youth Law adopted in 1974 obliges all state sports to assist the children and youth sportsmen," the brochure reads in part. "It is part of everyday Olympic life in our republic that at the same time when the world's athletes compete for Olympic laurels at Montreal, disciplines are held in many places in the G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic) during which thousands of boys and girls compete with the same élan as our Olympic team."

Patriots Top Giants In Overtime, 13-7

By MICHAEL KATZ
Special to The New York Times
FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 1—The New York Giants, who had trouble scoring last season without Larry Csonka, couldn't score with their \$2 million mullback in their opening National Football League exhibition game tonight. But after not scoring for 59 minutes 33 seconds with all sorts of runners, New York got a touchdown by Gordon Bell, an expensive rookie, with 27 seconds left and went into overtime with the New England Patriots. But after six plays in the sudden-death overtime, Sam Cunningham scored from the 1 to give the Patriots a 13-7 victory. A 59-yard run around left end by Andy Johnson set up the score. Bell's touchdown, and the conversion by George Hunt, ended a frustrating fourth quarter for the Giants. After New England scored late in the third period, the Giants drove to the Patriots' eight, only to miss a field goal attempt. But with 4:45 remaining in regulation play, the Giants marched from their own 21 and Bell scored from inside the 1. Carl Summerell, the Giants' backup quarterback who played the entire game, hit a 28-yard pass to Jim Robinson for the big play of the drive. The quality of play in the scoreless first half served as a reminder that these were two losing teams last year. The Giants, who had a 5-9 won-loss record in 1975, were not impressive on offense, but at least they had some offense. Their offense this season is obviously going to be keyed to the big man. But even a Larry Csonka needs some help, especially from the offensive line. And the Giants' offensive line, which couldn't open holes last season for Ron Johnson, was

Advertisement for Carlton cigarettes. Text: 'Of all filter kings: Nobody's lower than Carlton. Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.' Includes a table of tar and nicotine content for various brands and a pack of Carlton cigarettes.

# Reds Top Padres, 5-4, Foil Jones's Bid for 19t

By AL HARVIN

The Cincinnati Reds not only foiled Randy Jones's attempt to win his 19th game this season with a 5-4 victory over the San Diego Padres in Riverfront Stadium yesterday, but they also stopped Jones's mastery over the National League Western Division.

It was the first time in 12 decisions this year that Jones, who has won 18 and

### Baseball Roundup

lost 5, had been defeated by a Western Division team.

"I had good stuff," said the San Diego ace, a leading contender for the Cy Young Award. He admitted he made "just two mistakes"—banging sinkers to George Foster and Doug Flynn—which were all the Reds needed to sweep the five-game series from the Padres.

Foster lined Jones's first "mistake" over the left-field wall for his 23d home run and gave the Reds a 3-2 lead in the fourth inning. Flynn hit the other Jones mistake into center for a two-run single in the sixth that scored the eventual winning runs.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cubs 2, Cardinals 1 (10 innings)

AT CHICAGO—John Denny's bid for a no-hitter was thwarted after 7-2/3 innings when the Cubs' Jerry Mattern singled to left field. LaCock also singled, sending Morales home for the first run of the game. LaCock's ninth-inning error at first base allowed the tying run to score, but he redeemed himself with a single that drove Madlock home to win the game in the 10th. Ray Burris, the Chicago starter, was the victor first, of a three-bid career by Jose Cardenal in left field on Willie Crawford's fly and then LaCock's error, permitting Crawford to score.

Astros 6, Braves 0

AT HOUSTON—Larry Dierker limited Atlanta to five hits in pitching his second consecutive shutout and fourth of the season. Bob Watson hit his 13th home run to lead off the second and Jose Cruz had three hits, scored two runs and drove in two more for the Astros. It was the third straight shutout at home for Dierker and the 13th by an Astro pitcher this season, the National League high.

Expos 2, Pirates 0

AT PITTSBURGH—Steve Rogers got some batting support from Wayne Garrett and Ellis Valentine, struck out four and walked two to win his fourth game in 14 decisions as a five-hitter. Garrett tripled and scored on

Larry Parrish's sacrifice fly in the first. Montreal added a run in the eighth when Jerry White, a pinch-runner, stole second, reached third on a throwing error by Manny Sanguillen, the Pirates catcher, and scored on Valentine's single. Bruce Kison, the Pittsburgh starter who at one point retired 18 straight batters, lost his seventh game against eight victories. The victory gave the Expos the three-game series, 2 to 1, and marked only the third time they have won a series this season.

Dodgers 4, Giants 1 (1st)

Dodgers 4, Giants 3 (2d) (10 innings)

AT SAN FRANCISCO—After coming on in the ninth inning of the first game to pick up his ninth save in relief of Don Sutton, Charlie Hough relieved again in the ninth inning of the second game and picked up his ninth victory. He has lost four. Bill Buckner had seven hits and

scored three runs for the Dodgers in the two games. Sutton drove in the go-ahead run on a checked-swing single in the fifth inning and won his 12th game against eight defeats. Bill Russell's sacrifice fly scored Steve Garvey with the winning run in the 10th inning of the second game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Orioles 4, Tigers 3

AT BALTIMORE—Reggie Jackson stepped up with the bases loaded and two men out in the ninth and stroked a single through the middle to win the game. The hit came off John Hiller, a reliever, who had walked the bases loaded after retiring the first two batters. Jackson also hit his 18th home run in the first off Ray Bare, the Detroit starter. Ken Singleton hit another in the seventh when the Orioles scored twice to tie the score at 3-3. Fred Holdsworth got

the victory in relief for Baltimore.

Indians 4, Brewers 3 (10 innings)

AT MILWAUKEE—A checked-swing bloop single by Ray Fosse in the sixth inning scored Tommy Smith with the game-winning run. The Brewers had tied the game with two runs in the eighth mostly because of eighth-inning relievers, Dave Laroche and Joe Buskey. After Jackie

Twins 8, A's 7 (1st)

Twins 6, A's 2 (2d)

AT BLOOMINGTON, Minn.—After rallying from a two-run deficit in the first game, the Twins tied the first game twice in extra innings and finally won it when Stan Behnen walked Roy Smalley through the bases loaded in the 13th. Mike Cabbage and Larry Hise combined for five hits to pace the second-game victory and lift Minnesota

into second place overall in the American League West Division race. The stole 12 bases in the game and one in the second lifted their record to total to 236. The 12 bases fell short of the record of 15 set by New York against St. Louis in 1911; exceeded the National League record of 11 shared by York (1912) and St. (1916). Claudell Washburn and Joe Rudi combined center field to set a record of 12 putouts in second game. Washburn was replaced by Rudi a collision with Don B. another A's outfielder.

White Sox 2, Angels

AT ANAHEIM, Cal.—Ralph Garr opened the inning with a triple scored on Lamar Johnson one-out groundout to Rich Gossage (6-10) to victory in eight decisions since June 9.

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Joe Torre of the Mets being tagged out at home by Tim McCarver, the Phils' catcher, as he tried to score on a grounder by Felix Millan in the second inning of the first game.

## Major League Box Scores and Standings

FIRST GAME				FIRST GAME				MONTREAL (N)				PITTSBURGH (N)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				LOS ANGELES vs SAN FRANCISCO (N)				MONTEAL (N)				PITTSBURGH (N)			
North	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SECOND GAME				SECOND GAME				CLEVELAND (A)				MILWAUKEE (A)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				LOS ANGELES (N) vs SAN FRANCISCO (N)				CLEVELAND (A)				MILWAUKEE (A)			
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SECOND GAME				SAN DIEGO (N)				CINCINNATI (N)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				SAN DIEGO (N)				CINCINNATI (N)			
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SECOND GAME				CHICAGO (N)				ST. LOUIS (N)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				CHICAGO (N)				ST. LOUIS (N)			
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SECOND GAME				ATLANTA (N)				HOUSTON (N)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				ATLANTA (N)				HOUSTON (N)			
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SECOND GAME				ATLANTA (N)				HOUSTON (N)			
OAKLAND (A) vs MINNESOTA (A)				ATLANTA (N)				HOUSTON (N)			
Winn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Comp	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3rd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

STANDING OF THE TEAMS				STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
Eastern Division				Western Division			
Winn	61	50	110	Winn	61	50	110
Comp	59	51	110	Los Angeles	57	46	103
Bay	58	50	108	Pittsburgh	56	45	101
2nd	57	49	106	New York	52	49	101
3rd	56	48	103	Chicago	44	39	83
4th	55	47	100	St. Louis	42	37	79
5th	54	46	97	Montreal	35	31	66
6th	53	45	94				

STANDING OF THE TEAMS				STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
Eastern Division				Western Division			
Winn	61	50	110	Winn	61	50	110
Comp	59	51	110	Los Angeles	57	46	103
Bay	58	50	108	Pittsburgh	56	45	101
2nd	57	49	106	New York	52	49	101
3rd	56	48	103	Chicago	44	39	83
4th	55	47	100	St. Louis	42	37	79
5th	54	46	97	Montreal	35	31	66
6th	53	45	94				

STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
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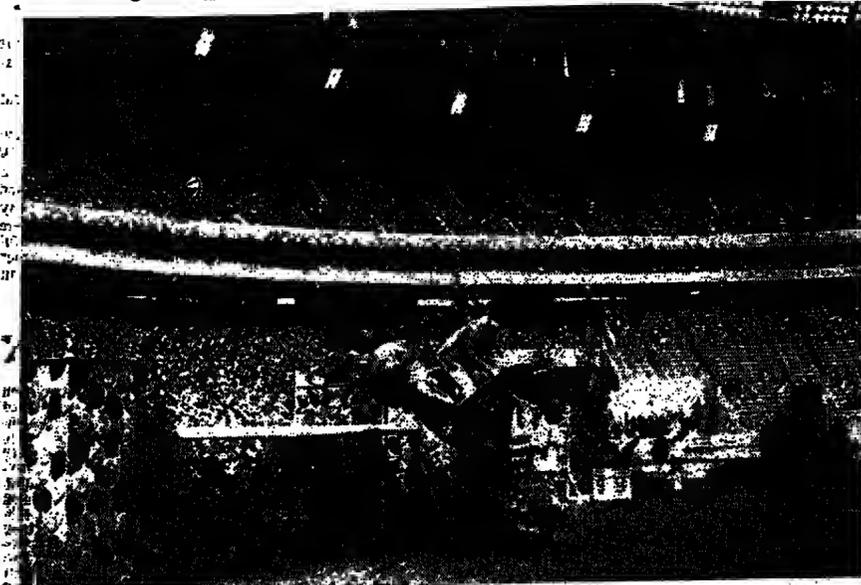
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# Olympics That Opened in Strife End on a Brighter Note in Montreal



Alfonso Segovia of Spain in action in equestrian jumping competition, traditional closing event of Olympics

## Athletes Assess the Games

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The food was good and available 24 hours a day, the dormitories were overcrowded—especially with only one shower for every 12 persons—and the security was a drag, but necessary. These sentiments emerged from interviews today with athletes on their reflections of the Montreal Olympics. Although many competitors differed in their personal assessments, there were enough impressions for organizers to ponder between now and the 1980 Games in Moscow. Among some of the most frequently mentioned pros and cons were the following: The Olympic Village was functional but lacked a cen-

## Olympic Summaries

- SUNDAY**
- Equestrian**
- TEAM JUMPING**
1. France, 44; 2. West Germany, 44; 3. United States, 44; 4. Canada, 44; 5. Spain, 71; 6. Mexico, 72.
- LATE SATURDAY**
- Boxing**
- FEATHERWEIGHT**
- Final: Angel Herrera, Cuba, defeated Ovidio Naranjo, Soviet Union, second round.
- LIGHTWEIGHT**
- Final: Leonard Palmer, Md., defeated Andres Aldama, Cuba, 5-0.
- WELTERWEIGHT**
- Final: Joergen Bochtel, East Germany, substituted Pedro J. Canario, Spain, 3-2.
- LIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT**
- Final: Jerzy Szybel, Poland, substituted Tadzio Kozar, Yugoslavia, 5-0.
- MIDDLEWEIGHT**
- Final: Michal Soltis, S. Louis, slotted Rafael Rogeev, Soviet Union, third round.
- LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT**
- Final: Leon Sotnik, S. Louis, stopped Slatko Sorjak, Cuba, third round.
- HEAVYWEIGHT**
- Final: Terrell Stoverson, Cuba, stopped Mircea Siliu, Romania, 5-0.
- Canoeing, Men**
- KAYAK SINGLES, 1,000 METERS**
- Final: 1. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3 minutes, 59.21 seconds; 2. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3:58.24; 3. Vladimir Kuznetsov, 4:02.55; 4. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 5. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 6. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 7. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 8. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 9. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 10. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55.
- KAYAK PAIRS, 1,000 METERS**
- Final: 1. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3 minutes, 59.21 seconds; 2. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3:58.24; 3. Vladimir Kuznetsov, 4:02.55; 4. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 5. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 6. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 7. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 8. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 9. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 10. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55.
- CANADIAN PAIRS, 1,000 METERS**
- Final: 1. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3 minutes, 59.21 seconds; 2. Gertjan van der Grinten, 3:58.24; 3. Vladimir Kuznetsov, 4:02.55; 4. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 5. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 6. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 7. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 8. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 9. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55; 10. Gertjan van der Grinten, 4:03.55.
- Judo**
- OPEN CLASS**
- Final: 1. Hansi Uemura, Japan; 2. Keith Remley, Britain; 3. Shigeo Chishima, Soviet Union; 4. Jooi Cho, South Korea.
- Soccer**
- Final: Germany, 3; Poland, 1.
- Track & Field, Men**
- MARATHON**
- Final: 1. Wilhelm Gervasi, East Germany, 2 hours, 9 minutes, 55 seconds; 2. Frank Shorter, Boulder, Colo., 2:10:25.1; 3. Karel Lemstra, Belgium, 2:11:15.4; 4. Don Karwan, Spokane, Wash., 2:11:15.4; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:11:15.4; 6. Jerome Drayton, Canada, 2:13:34.
- LATE SATURDAY**
- Track & Field, Men**
- 1,500-METER RUN**
- Final: 1. John Walker, New Zealand, 3 minutes, 57.77 seconds; 2. Fred Weller, West Germany, 3:59.23; 3. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 4. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 5. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 6. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 7. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 8. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 9. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85; 10. Eric Claxton, Canada, 4:02.85.
- 400-METER RELAY**
- Final: 1. United States (Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Steven Rickle, Philadelphia, Pa.), 3:33.33; 2. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 3. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 4. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 5. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 6. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 7. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 8. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 9. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33; 10. East Germany (Frank Hees, Berlin, 3:33.33).
- 1,600-METER RELAY**
- Final: 1. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 2. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 3. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 4. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 5. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 6. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 7. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 8. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 9. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23; 10. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Millers, Calif.; Fred Knicker, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alan Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.), 10:05.23.
- HIGH JUMP**
- Final: 1. Jack Wajsb, 2 feet 4 1/2 inches; 2. Greg Joy, Canada, 7'3 1/2"; 3. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 4. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 5. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 6. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 7. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 8. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 9. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 10. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2".
- Track & Field, Women**
- 400-METER RELAY**
- Final: 1. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 2. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 3. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 4. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 5. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 6. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 7. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 8. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 9. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85; 10. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 4:02.85).
- 1,600-METER RELAY**
- Final: 1. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 2. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 3. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 4. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 5. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 6. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 7. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 8. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 9. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23; 10. East Germany (Ulrich Henning, Berlin, 10:05.23).
- SHUTTLE**
- Final: 1. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 2. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 3. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 4. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 5. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 6. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 7. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 8. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 9. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85; 10. Ivanka Christova, Bulgaria, 4:02.85.
- Wrestling, Freestyle**
- LIGHT FLYWEIGHT**
- Final Round—Dmitriy Kozlov, USSR, defeated Kuznetsov, USSR, 3-0.
- FLYWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Yusif Yuldashev, USSR, 3; 2. Alexander Ivanov, Soviet Union; 3. Jae-Soo Joo, Korea.
- BANTAMWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 2. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 3. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 4. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 5. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 6. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 7. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 8. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 9. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union; 10. Vladimir Ural, Soviet Union.
- FEATHERWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 2. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 3. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 4. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 5. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 6. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 7. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 8. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 9. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 10. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3.
- LIGHTWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 2. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 3. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 4. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 5. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 6. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 7. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 8. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 9. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union; 10. Pavel Piontsov, Soviet Union.
- WELTERWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 2. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 3. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 4. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 5. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 6. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 7. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 8. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 9. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3; 10. Placido Yula, Cuba, 3.
- MIDDLEWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. John Peterson, Canada; 2. John Peterson, Canada; 3. John Peterson, Canada; 4. John Peterson, Canada; 5. John Peterson, Canada; 6. John Peterson, Canada; 7. John Peterson, Canada; 8. John Peterson, Canada; 9. John Peterson, Canada; 10. John Peterson, Canada.
- LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Ben Peterson, Canada; 2. Ben Peterson, Canada; 3. Ben Peterson, Canada; 4. Ben Peterson, Canada; 5. Ben Peterson, Canada; 6. Ben Peterson, Canada; 7. Ben Peterson, Canada; 8. Ben Peterson, Canada; 9. Ben Peterson, Canada; 10. Ben Peterson, Canada.
- HEAVYWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 2. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 3. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 4. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 5. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 6. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 7. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 8. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 9. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union; 10. Ivan Yarygin, Soviet Union.
- SUPER HEAVYWEIGHT**
- Final: 1. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 2. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 3. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 4. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 5. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 6. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 7. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 8. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 9. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union; 10. Sotlan Anduev, Soviet Union.

Continued From Page 15  
of Greece, where the Olympics originated.  
A young woman with a red apron hoisted Canada's Maple Leaf to exuberant cheering. Then a Russian couple—green smock and blue pants—raised the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union, host nation for the Games of 1980.  
First in French and then in English, Killian read the script he thanked a variety of hosts—Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, who had opened the Games two weeks ago, Trudeau and others for their hospitality. When he got to Montreal's Mayor, Jean Drapeau, the stadium erupted with applause.  
Formally, he declared these Games closed and called upon the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at Moscow, there to celebrate with us the games of the XXII Olympiad.  
There was irony in those words, for the youth of all countries had not assembled here. Thirty countries walked out in political or ideological protest, the first mass boycott since the Greek festival was revived in 1896.  
Considering the quarrels that beset these games, there was further irony in his next words: "May they live the youth of all countries display cheerfulness, unity and sportsmanship and concord so that the Olympic torch will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honor for the good of humanity throughout the ages." Killian added "unity and sportsmanship" to the prepared text.  
Up on the tallest pole went the Olympic flag. Cannon boomed stateside. When brass was back in the royal box, four women athletes lowered the Olympic flag and it was carried from the playground by eight men. Maynard Ferguson, Canada's favorite trumpeter, played his horn. He was all in white like a Good Humor man.  
Flame Flickers Out  
The Olympic flame flickered out. Lights dimmed and huge television screens at each end of the oval showed scenes of Moscow transmitted by satellite. Everybody on the field lit torches that glowed green. The flag bearers marched out with their colors. Athletes and Indians joined hands for a snake dance around five big tepees in the circles made by the dancers.  
On the television screens appeared the words: "Adieu Montreal, a bientot Moscow," and "Farewell Montreal, til we meet in Moscow." The

officials and before the Minister's permit was issued. Erb said the ministers' permit was a "routine document" that was issued to individuals to allow them to remain in Canada pending a final resolution of their case.  
Nemtsov's permit, Erb said, was signed by Robert Andras, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.  
The effect of Nemtsov's defection remains uncertain. Soviet officials had demanded his return on the premise that he was not an adult and therefore could not seek political asylum.  
They also threatened to withdraw from the 1980-81 Canada Cup hockey series in September "if this is not settled."  
Whether today's meeting with Nemtsov will satisfy

## Canada Lets Soviet Defectors

Continued From Page 15  
snow had been "staying with friends" since leaving the Olympic Village. He declined to comment on whether Nemtsov had traveled to central Canada as reported several days ago or whether he had decided to defect because of a romantic relationship with a wealthy Canadian girl.  
"We will, as soon as we are convinced it is in his best interest, give further details," Paterson said by phone to a reporter from a Montreal radio station, CIAD.  
Asked whether Nemtsov was in safe retreat, Paterson replied "that's the way I'd phrase it."  
Erb said that Nemtsov was interviewed by a Canadian immigration officer after his session with Soviet

## Krumm Asks Federal Aid In Olympics

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The president of the United States Olympic Committee urged the Federal government today to plan a financial role in future development programs for American athletes.  
"We're the only country that gets no governmental assistance," Philip O. Krumm, the U.S.O.C. president, said during a morning news conference on the final day of the Olympics. "There's an question that we could use help in the areas of development and facilities."  
Asked how much would be needed annually for the United States to remain competitive with state-supported Eastern European nations such as the Soviet Union and East Germany, Krumm said, "about \$25 million for development." He said the U.S.O.C. had received between \$11 million and \$12 million from private corporations and individuals during his quadrennial and had spent \$4 million in development.  
By contrast, he estimated East Germany's sports development budget was \$30 million a year. The East Germans doubled their gold medal output from 20 to 40 between Munich and these Games.  
"We would like governmental help but not direction," Krumm said, alluding to the question of how much influence governments should play in Olympic affairs.  
Krumm said he opposed the suggestion that the Olympics be set up in one country such as Greece, the site of the original Games. Ten places of the world were named as staging the summer Olympics, Krumm added, although he insisted that Lake Placid, N.Y., the 1980 winter host, was intent on keeping the Games "low key."

## France Takes Finale

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (AP)—French riders won the Olympic gold medal in Grand Prix show jumping today in the final competition of the 1976 Olympic Games. West Germany, the 1972 gold medalist at Munich, took the silver medal. Belgium gained the bronze on a superb ride by Francois Mathy on Gal Luron in the final round.  
The French team completed the two rounds of show jumping with only 40 penalty points. The West Germans incurred 44, Belgium 63. The United States Equestrian team wound up fourth with 64, just ahead of Canada with 64.5. The fractions in the scoring resulted from time penalties, not from knocking down the fences.  
The show jumping was the only equestrian sport to be held in Montreal. The early competition was held in Bromont, Quebec. Alvin Schockemoele of West Germany, the individual gold medalist in show jumping, was under tremendous pressure in the final round. His mount hit two fences, giving the French first place.  
The hope of a bronze medal rested with the final riders of Belgium, the United States and Canada. The Canadians appeared to have the bronze wrapped up until Frank Chapot of Neshanic Station, N.J. guided Viscount over the 14-jump course with a superb ride. That put the United States one-half point ahead of the Canadians. But the Belgian rider bumped the Americans out of third place.

150

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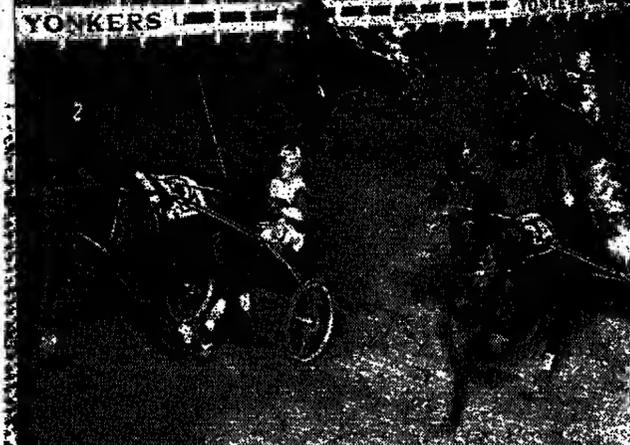
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Billy Haughton guiding Steve Lobell (2) to victory at Yonkers on Saturday night

# One-Shot Triumph For Allin

Continued From Page 15

On the Pleasant Valley Country Club's 7,119-yard course.

Lee Elder, one stroke behind Mac McLendon, the leader, after three rounds, started to a 74. He finished in a three-way tie for third with Lanny Wadkins and Bob Menne at 278.

Menne earned a share of the tie with a birdie on the 18th hole, finishing with a 72. Wadkins had a 69.

After 63 holes, there was a tie among Allin, McLendon, Menne and Bob Wynn. Then came Tom Jenkins, Bruce Lietzke and Wadkins a stroke back, followed by Crenshaw and Mark Hayes.

Slowly the field began to fall back. The 31-year-old Allin remained strong, however.

The triumph raised his earnings for the year to \$32,000. It was his fifth on the circuit since 1970.

McLendon, forced to gamble, blew up with a 76 for 281. Al Geilberger, Mike Hill, Bobby Walzel, Rod Curl and John Schlee, all of whom made a run for the lead in the final round, were also at 281.

"I was nervous, kind of shaky out there," said Allin, a decorated Vietnam veteran, "but I've been so long since I've won."

Said Crenshaw: "It was a tough day to play, very windy." He earned \$22,800 and increased his total for the year to \$213,000.

# Spa Opens Today

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1 — New York racing's annual summer vacation begins tomorrow when the thoroughbred scene shifts to Saratoga. The meeting will run until Aug. 28 with racing Monday through Saturday. The track will be dark on Sunday.

The opening-day feature is the \$38,500 Schuylerville Stakes for 2-year-old fillies. There will be four stakes races during opening week, with 16 scheduled for the meeting. Nervosa, bred in Kentucky and developed in Puerto Rico, (the same route traveled by this year's leading 3-year-old Bold Forbes) is the probable favorite.

The four Saturday features are the highlight of the 24-day meeting. On Saturday is the Whitney Handicap; the Alabama for 3-year-old fillies is the Aug. 14 feature; on Aug. 21 the Travers will be run, and on closing day, Aug. 28, the Hopeful heads the card.

Bold Forbes, who has been held out of competition since his stirring victory in the Belmont Stakes in June, is expected to return to the track for the Travers, the oldest stakes race in the United States.

# Korean Wins Ring Title on Reversal

PUSAN, South Korea, Aug. 1 (AP)—A South Korean challenger, Yum Dong Kyun, was declared the new champion tonight after a controversial 15-round match here against the defending super-bantamweight champion of the World Boxing Council, Rigoberto Riasco of Panama.

The referee, Larry Rosadilla, an American, whose earlier decision had given victory to the Panamanian, issued a statement about one hour later reversing it. Rosadilla said he had misread his scorecard and wrongfully declared Riasco the winner on a split decision. Riasco's manager, Luis Spada, charged that the referee had made the reversal under pressure from the angry Korean crowd.

The referee said he had actually scored the match 145-143 in favor of Yum. Judge Kim Hyo Gon, a Korean, gave the bout to Yum, 150-143, while Judge Humberto Figuera, a Panamanian, scored it 147-143 for Riasco.

# Today's Entries at Saratoga

Horses listed in order of post positions  
Letter designates OTB listing

FIRST-57,500, cl. 3YO, 6f.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECOND-312,000, cl. 3YO 7 1/2 (club).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

THIRD-510,000, cl. 3YO and up, 11 1/2m.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FOURTH-59,000, sec. cl. 2YO, 5 1/2f.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FIFTH-312,000, allow. 3YO and up, 6f.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

# Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Horses listed in order of post positions  
Letter designates OTB listing

FIRST-28,000, sec. cl. 1 mile.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECOND-25,500, sec. Class C2, 1 mile.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

THIRD-25,500, sec. cl. 1 mile.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FOURTH-25,500, sec. Class C2, 1 mile.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

# Solomon, Fibak Gain Net Final

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (AP)—Wojtek Fibak of Poland pulled his game together after early difficulties and defeated Stan Smith, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in a semifinal match of the \$125,000 Louisville International Tennis Classic today.

Harold Solomon, seeded fourth, was down one set and was trailing, 3-2 in the second before resting off nine straight games and taking his semifinal match with Dick Stockton, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. Solomon won 10 of the last 11 games, including six consecutive breaks of Stockton's service.

In doubles, the Australian team of Pat Cramer and Byron Bertram moved into tomorrow's final against Smith and Erik Van Dillen of San Mateo, Calif. Cramer and Bertram defeated Colin Dibley of Australia and Sashi Menon of India, 7-6, 6-2. Smith and Van Dillen defeated Ross Case and Geoff Masters, both of Australia, 6-4, 6-8.

# Bay Takes \$5er Title

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Adrian Bay, top-ranked in Texas, won the \$5,000 title by defeating Alex Olmedo, a former Wimbledon champion, 7-6, 6-4, today and won the national men's 35 clay-court tennis championship.

Tourney Postponed a Day

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 1 (AP)—Jimmy Conors of Spain, and Arthur Ashe will be among 42 players in action tomorrow when a \$100,000 international tennis tournament starts a day late.

The tournament was to begin today but was postponed because of rain.

# Thousands View Opening of Eucharistic Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—One of the largest religious gatherings ever held in the United States began here today with solemn services, ceremonial processions and the first of eight days of studies on hunger in the world.

More than a million Christian pilgrims from every continent were expected to attend the 41st International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church and thousands of them jammed the streets of Philadelphia today to witness the opening.

In robes of white trimmed with gold, 53 Cardinals, 450 Bishops and priests and nuns by the hundreds were at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul to hear James Cardinal Ruffini of Rome open the world to fulfill the physical and spiritual needs of humanity by being "United With Christ." The theme of the Congress is "The Hungers of The Human Family."



Princess Grace of Monaco with her daughters, Caroline, left, and Stephanie at opening of Eucharistic Congress

Cardinal Knox is the personal representative of Pope Paul at the Congress.

Among 1,000 worshippers under the huge copper dome of the cathedral has the Royal Princess Grace and their three children, Caroline, 19, Albert, 17, and Stephanie, 11. The couple are to address a symposium on family life tomorrow.

The symposium is one of several major studies during the week focusing on the hunger for God, bread, justice, the spirit, truth, understanding, peace and Christ.

The congress is seen as offering many American Catholics the first opportunity to witness the full impact of renewal and reform within the Roman Catholic Church set into motion by the Second Vatican Council 11 years ago.

Those reforms, under a Papal directive to blend the old with the new in a harmonious balance, included the use of modern languages in place of Latin in the mass and a change to updated liturgies in the church.

Some conservative Catholics who still hear mass in Latin and adhere to the old liturgies have protested that they are being excluded from the congress.

Other demonstrations are planned, including some against the wealth of the church and torture and repression in certain countries supported by the United States.

Among the demonstrations scheduled for the next Friday at the cathedral next Friday by the

Community for Creative Non-Violence, a Washington-based interfaith group, to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by the United States.

On the same day a military mass honoring the United States armed forces has been scheduled at the cathedral.

"Unfortunately, he did not know the significance of the date at the time" the mass was scheduled, says Walter Conroy, executive secretary of the

congress, said Conroy.

Catholic leaders hope the congress will renew a million Catholics in the States.

Vatican officials are concerned about what they call "the great erosion" of faith in America.

While poorer countries suffer from physical hunger, Conroy said, the world nation suffers from a hunger of the soul.

# Third World vs. Press

## A Meeting in Latin America Raises Questions About Free Flow of News

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Serious questions about the future of freedom of information in Latin America are being raised in the aftermath of a UNESCO conference in San José, Costa Rica, last month when representatives of 21 Latin American governments met to discuss the establishment of a Latin American or Caribbean news agency with the purpose of counterbalancing the serious imbalances attributed to existing news agencies. That recommendation specifically states that the establishment of a news agency should "in no way impair the free operation of existing agencies or their future development."

Another recommendation calls for the establishment of national councils that would issue "guidelines" to the press. This again implies the kind of control of news that is inimical to a free press.

The report will be presented to the general conference of UNESCO when it meets in Nairobi, Kenya, in October. The organization can then vote to accept, reject or amend the recommendations. Member nations whose governments were represented at the conference must also approve recommendations before they go into effect.

The conference reflects a concern that has been repeatedly voiced by third world countries—do not let developing countries adequately. At the San José conference, this was stated repeatedly—at times with considerable hostility as delegates accused foreign news services of "cultural aggression" that kept or tried to keep the developing countries in a state of dependence with respect to the nations where economic and political power was concentrated.

Foreign Services Criticized

Delegates complained that foreign agencies concentrated only on news of revolutions or natural disasters and paid little attention to educational and cultural news coming out of the developing countries. They said that there was so little emphasis on local news that they often would be ignorant of what was happening in neighboring countries if they depended on the foreign wire services.

Specialists in the news media here contend for the most part that these may be debatable points. What they object to, however, is the extension of this argument to the point that foreign agencies cannot adequately cover the third world and that the only way to communicate accurate information is for the government to control the news.

"The conference has been useful on one point," said Dr. Pedro Simoncini, president of the Argentine Broadcasting Association and a delegate to the conference. "It has awakened the international organizations to be more alert than ever about what is going on behind the scenes that could make it impossible a few years from now to have any kind of free flow of information in Latin America."

# HEALTH TRAINING OF BLACKS DROPS

## Medical Leaders See Peril to Inner-City Services

By REGINALD STUART

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1—The delivery of badly needed health care services in large urban centers may be further jeopardized in the future because of training opportunities in the medical and dental professions for blacks—those who traditionally practice in inner cities—are beginning to diminish.

This is the consensus of top officials of the National Dental Association, the principal professional organization of black dentists, and the National Medical Association, the counterpart group of medical practitioners.

Both organizations were formed decades ago when blacks were barred from the larger, predominantly white health associations, and have maintained a large following of blacks in the health field.

The National Dental Association is holding its 63rd annual meeting here, and the National Medical Association will open its annual session here later this week.

"A great deal of losses in admissions have been forced by those who we thought were our friends," said Dr. Williams, referring to political pressure and court actions brought against schools regarding their affirmative action programs. "These things have frightened many schools into de-emphasizing admissions quotas."

At present, blacks comprise 2 percent of the nation's estimated 350,000 physicians. Admissions of blacks to medical school showed no growth in the fall of 1974 and declined slightly last fall, according to previously published reports.

Dr. Williams' view was shared by Dr. Harvey Webb Jr., the new president of the National Dental Association, and Dr. Elisha R. Richardson, the association's director of scientific research.

"There is a reduction in emphasis on admitting blacks," Dr. Richardson said, "and since the Government is classifying women as minorities, schools are admitting white females and eliminating blacks."

Dr. Webb characterized the current atmosphere as one similar to the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era. He said that immediately after the war, blacks were given many special opportunities but suddenly things began to tighten up.

The meetings of both organizations are being held at the Meharry Medical College, an institution that pioneered in training black dentists and physicians decades ago and has supplied a large percentage of those now practicing. Celebrating its 100th anniversary this year, Meharry is engaged in a multimillion dollar capital improvement program.

Dr. Lloyd C. Elam, president of Meharry, said that although the number of blacks entering Meharry School of Medicine has risen, the number entering schools across the country had declined. And he cautiously agreed with the heads of the two professional groups that the development could mean problems in health care for blacks.

"The kind of progress that was heralded by the improvement of health services in recent years is going to be less if this type of situation prevails," Dr. Elam said.

# Jewish Congress Asks H.E. To Destroy Ethnic Question

## By IRVING SPIEGEL

The American Jewish Congress yesterday called on E. David Mathews, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to order destroyed a form that has been distributed in the public schools of five major cities that requires teachers and principals to identify themselves and their pupils by race and ethnic origin. One of the cities involved is New York.

Warning that continued use of the form could lead to a "constitutional challenge," the congress said there is an inherent and persistent danger that records which identify individuals by race or ethnicity may become the basis for "discrimination against them."

Jack M. Elkin, chairman of the organization's Metropolitan Council, said the form violates the "constitutionally protected" right to privacy, recognized by the courts as early as 1905.

Jewish organizations, including the American Jewish Congress, have been identifying ethnic groups in school systems in an effort to establish a national Jewish center. Sanford Winston, a spokesman for the congress, said in an interview that the congress does not comment on the form's use in other districts.

The form in question distributed earlier this year by the U.S. Office of Civil Rights was an initiative to determine equal services were being provided to females, groups and emotionally handicapped.

The other cities involved are Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit.

The review in New York is being undertaken in the spirit of the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the Brown v. Board of Education case, which overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine in the South and made only two tricks a penalty of 900.

# Bridge: Jersey-Westchester Loses Grand National

## By ALAN TRUSCOTT

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 1 (AP)—A star California foursome coasted to victory in the final of the Grand National Teams here yesterday, ending a remarkable run by a New Jersey-Westchester County team that had upset a string of highly rated opponents.

The winners, by a margin of 129 international match points, were Bill Eisenberg and Paul Soloway, both members of the North American team that won the world title in Monte Carlo in May, and Eddie Kantar and John Swanson, who were both close to winning the world title last year. All are from Los Angeles and they will compete in play-off matches in the fall to determine the 1976 world championship.

Although soundly beaten, the six losers had the thrill of their bridge lifetimes.

In one case, that came very early, for Martin Fleisher of Teaneck, N. J., is 17 years old and has just completed high school. He reached the final of a national knockout championship, the youngest player ever to do so in an improvised partnership with Halbra Janner of Yonkers.

The two other partnerships had more experience together, although not on the national level: Neil Nathanson of Teaneck and Charles Friedman of Hackensack, N.J., with Ron Garard of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Arch McKellar of MHWood, N.Y.

# Tie In Mixed Teams

In the first major event of the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals, two New York experts were among the winners. The two, Peter and Nancy Weichsel, teamed with John and Peggy Sutherland of San Francisco, Rhoda Walsh of Los Angeles and a world champion, Fred Hamilton, and ended in a technical tie for first place in the master mixed-team championship.

Sharing the honors were Dr. Richard Katz of Los Angeles, Carol Sanders of Nashville, Paul Swanson of Morgantown, W. Va., and Marlon Weed of Dallas.

Third were Martha Beecher and David Ashley of Las Vegas, Nev.; Beverly King of Torrance, Calif., and Mike

NORTH

♠	95
♥	KJ977
♦	632
♣	962

WEST

♠	AQJ1082
♥	10
♦	Q5
♣	K1084

SOUTH

♠	K7643
♥	A64
♦	KJ10
♣	53

East and West were nearable. The bidding: South West North 1 A Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass West led the spade

Smolen of Los Angeles and Neil Silverman and Tom Burke of New York and Kaz of Los Angeles.

New York players strongly placed after a qualifying session of 10 master pair changes this afternoon. Leading pairs with a score of 1,000 points were the Solodars and Ira Rubik. Solodars was taken out of the session and replaced by a substitute expected to be well-placed to play tonight. Third place was Richard and Dala of Washington and Dale and nesen of Silver Spring.

The victory march in Grand National final on the 12th deal, when of their opponents who open one spade with six less than the normal and was heavily passed. As can be seen from diagram, Kantar as West delighted to have the opportunity to pass for when his partner had with a double. He led spade ace and continued the queen, planning to trump.

The declarer took his on the third round of suit and tried to cash the king of hearts. Kantar ruffed, drew the remaining trumps and led clubs. The fourth round of clubs underlined his diamond South misjudged in this and made only two tricks, a penalty of 900.

150

Books of The Times

The Roots of Teen-Age Violence

By SELWYN RAAB

THE DEADLY INNOCENTS, By Muriel Gardiner. 190 pages. Basic Books. \$8.95.

Peter used a hammer to murder his mother, who had pestered him, and two half-sisters who had adored him. Tom fatally shot his uncle, who had provided him with the only home he ever had. Rose prepared dinner for her younger brother, put him to bed, and then killed him while he slept.

All of these killers were teen-agers with seemingly non-violent personalities who suddenly committed unspeakable crimes. The stories of these three and seven similar teen-age murderers are the foundation of "The Deadly Innocents" by Muriel Gardiner, a psychoanalyst who specializes in treating disturbed children. Her homicide case histories, while perhaps untypical of the kinds of predatory street crimes increasingly committed by youngsters, nevertheless provide unusual insights into the larger problem of teen-age violence and what can trigger it.

Miss Gardiner has blended 10 portraits of adolescent mayhem into one broad canvas illustrating some of the basic motives and frightful circumstances that can transform an angelic-looking adolescent into an unremorseful killer. Most of the young people in Miss Gardiner's studies murdered for reasons other than material gain, and she classifies their acts as "crimes of passion"—similar to impulsive adult murderers provoked by family quarrels or romantic despair.

Irrationality of Justice System

The youngsters in "The Deadly Innocents" came from a melting pot variety of racial, social and economic backgrounds, but almost all were linked by two strong threads: Each was deprived of normal parental affection and each was subjected to enormous emotional pressures, from parents or relatives. "The home life and family relationships of these 10 youngsters are bleak indeed," Miss Gardiner notes. "Only one experienced love from both his parents along with continuity in an intact home. By the time they were approaching adolescence, the bases of their characters and of their future relationships had been laid. Most of them felt hatred and bitterness against one or both parents or step-parents, several also against an uncle, aunt or sibling. Few, in their childhood, had anyone with whom they could identify or whom they could love."

All of this may sound like the melodramatic theme of a sudsy television soap opera, but Miss Gardiner has avoided producing a softened apology for hard-luck youngsters. Instead, by fleshing out the backgrounds of each case, she presents incisive profiles of the unpremeditated, almost accidental, nature of these homicides. The aftermaths in prisons or in

juvenile institutions also provide vivid glimpses of the near-hopelessness and irrationality of the rehabilitation and parole systems. In a poignant comment on Peter's postconviction situation, Miss Gardiner remarks:

"When an inmate leaves the prison, the authorities expect him to break with the friends he has made there, since every inmate or former inmate is automatically considered 'an undesirable character' with whom the parolee is not supposed to associate. In spite of this, while he is still in the prison, his adjustment is judged largely by his 'sociability,' his taking part in communal activities. The prison authorities not only frown upon but seem actually afraid of the inmate who chooses a more solitary existence, prefers to work in his cell, does not care to watch TV with the crowd. 'Big joke,' Peter, among others, has said to me. 'They think that socializing in prison will help you adjust on the street. That's the last thing it will do!'"

Searching for Adventure

While most criminologists can easily explain how alum conditions and broken homes lead to crime, there is still no conclusive answer to another problem: What motivates middle-class or affluent youngsters to commit senseless crimes? From my own unscientific contacts with prison inmates and former offenders, Miss Gardiner's theory about one current cause makes a great deal of sense. She says children in our society "have little opportunity for adventure, except vicariously, through watching television, something emotionally unsatisfying. It merely whets, in a sometimes disastrous way, a normal appetite for adventure, satisfied often to former days through the dangers of exploration or the vicissitudes of a frontier life. Where is the teen-age boy or girl to find adventure outside of crime?"

The steady, nationwide increase in crime has gradually shifted public opinion, as well as the prevailing sentiments of the academic criminologists, from reliance on lenient sentencing policies and rehabilitation programs toward the imposing of longer prison terms under stricter penal conditions, even for teen-agers.

Miss Gardiner's book, a subtle yet compassionate plea for less harshness in treating young criminals, is certain to rankle among those experts who believe legal codding is responsible for the recent outburst in crime by teen-age offenders. The Gardiner profiles, however, provide disquieting evidence of the apparent ineffectiveness in relying upon more punishment as a deterrent to crime by the young. But, more important, these biographies show how easy it is to drive the young into committing the most terrible deeds by the intentional or unintentional cruelty of their elders.

Tracie B. Felker Bride of Charles C. Taliaferro Jr.

Tracie Brooks Felker, daughter of Dr. Fort Felker Jr. and Marcia Felker of Kaneohe, Hawaii, was married yesterday afternoon to Charles Champe Taliaferro Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro of Hobe Sound, Fla.,

and Locust Valley, L.L. The Rev. Bert Hatch, an Episcopal priest, performed the ceremony, which was written by the couple, at the home of the bride's father and stepmother on Dug Gap Mountain in Dalton, Ga.

The bride attended Emory University and is a student at Goddard College in Ver-

mont. Her father is a surgeon and president of the General Aircraft Company in Dalton. Mr. Taliaferro, a graduate of Goddard, is doing graduate work at the University of Rhode Island.

His father, who is retired from Pan-American World Airways, is a former air-mail pilot with Pitcairn Aviation.

Judy Hirschberg Becomes a Bride

Judy Hirschberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Erich Hirschberg of Valley Stream and Southampton, L. I., was married at noon yesterday to Timothy Atwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Atwood of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Judge Edward W. Hulst of the East Hampton (L. I.) Town Justice Court, performed the ceremony at the Montauk (L. I.) Yacht Club and Inn.

The bride, a 1974 graduate of Wesleyan University, received a Master of Arts in teaching from Northwestern University. She will begin teaching next month at the

Greens Farms (Conn.) Academy.

Her father is a professor of biochemistry and associate dean for research at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey at Newark. Her mother, Ruth Hirschberg, is a senior medical social worker at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Atwood, who was graduated in 1972 from Wesleyan, holds a law degree from the University of Chicago. He is with Marsh, Day & Calhoun, a Bridgeport, Conn., law firm. His father is a dentist in Shrewsbury.

John Fey Marries Mary C. Mach

Mary Callimanolopoulos Mach, a registered representative with the investment banking firm of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook, Inc., was married yesterday afternoon to John Theodore Fey, chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pericles Gregory Callimanolopoulos of Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. George Poulos of Stamford, Conn.

The bride was graduated from Greenwich Academy and magna cum laude from

Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Her father, president of Hellenic Lines Ltd., has been appointed an adviser on shipping to the Greek delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Fey, son of Mrs. Raymond Burnell Fey of West Hartford, Conn., and the late Mr. Fey, is a former president of the Universities of Vermont and Wyoming and the National Life Insurance Company and has served as a member of the Maryland Legislature. He served as a colonel in the Marine Corps. His previous marriage ended in divorce, as did the bride's.

Irit Spierer Wed to Jonathan Greenberg

Irit Spierer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Spierer of Yonkers, was married there yesterday afternoon to Jonathan Greenberg, who expects to receive medical and law degrees from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and its Law School next May. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Greenberg of Somerset, Mass.

Rabbi David B. Syme performed the ceremony in Temple Emanu-El in Yonkers. The bride, whose father is a retired construction engineer, received her bachelor's degree cum laude from Barnard College and has a master's degree in speech pathology from Columbia's Teachers College. The bridegroom is a Columbia College graduate, where he was managing editor of the Human Rights Law Review. His father is president of Avanti Knitting Mills in Fall River, Mass.

Martha Brown Bride of Paul W. Rosenblum

Martha Mary Brown and Paul W. Rosenblum, graduates of Boston University, were married yesterday at the Metropolitan Country Club in White Plains, where Rabbi Paul R. Feinberg performed the ceremony.

The bride, who is working for a master's degree in business administration at George Washington University, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Benedict Brown of Scarsdale, N.Y. Her father is chief of allergy at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Rosenblum of Louisville, Ky., practices law in LaGrange, Ky. He has a degree also from the Louisville School of Law. His father is a retired president of the Enro Shirt Company.

Helen Moed Has Nuptials

Helen McWilliams Moed, a former researcher and producer for CBS News in New York, was married yesterday to Lawrence Kennedy Pomeroy, Midwest producer for the CBS Morning News in Chicago.

The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Moed of Scarsdale, N.Y., by Judge Isaac Rubin of the Westchester County Court in White Plains.

The bride, daughter also of the late Mr. Moed, was graduated from Chatham College. Her father was president of Mott Haven Truck Parts and the Chedward Realty Corporation in New York.

Mr. Pomeroy's parents are Mrs. Moira Kennedy Pomeroy of Towson, Md., and Lawrence Pomeroy of Block Island, R.I., a former New York lawyer. The bridegroom was graduated from Wesleyan University. His previous marriage ended in divorce.

GIVE REAL GRASS GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

Advertisement for the movie 'The Deep' featuring Peter Benchley. Text includes: 'This Summer all America is diving with Peter Benchley into The Deep.' and 'Is it better than Jaws? Yes. It's a winner.' The movie is available on Double Day.

Advertisement for the book 'Political Terrorism: The Threat and the Response' by Francis M. Watson. Text includes: 'Can we stop terrorist bombing, skyjacking, kidnaping and murder before it gets worse?' and 'YES says this book.'

Advertisement for Advantage Press featuring 'The History of the Metric System of Weights and Measures' and 'The Ballad of Thicky Dick'.

Advertisement for 'Congress Asks Roy Ethnic Question' by Irving Spiege and 'Tuffy's Travels' by F. Parsons.

Advertisement for 'Fellman, Ltd. SPECIAL \$15.90' featuring men's shoes.

Advertisement for 'ROSSWORD PUZZLE' edited by Will Weng, including a crossword puzzle grid and clues.

Advertisement for 'Fellman, Ltd. FINAL REDUCTIONS' featuring men's shoes with 50% off.

Advertisement for 'Fellman, Ltd. SPECIAL \$15.90' featuring men's shoes.

Advertisement for 'EDUCATION' featuring 'Too busy for weekday college? Then try Saturdays at Fordham. 53 graduate and undergraduate courses.'

Advertisement for 'Arabic' courses featuring 'New monthly evening courses for Beginners, Conversation \$40, Intermediate \$75.'

Advertisement for 'Ivan Morris 1925-1976' featuring a portrait and text.

Advertisement for 'SPANISH REMEDIAL ENGLISH' featuring 'Daytime classes start Aug. 2'.

Advertisement for 'MARY STEWART' featuring 'Fascinating characters and an ingenious plot... in this literate, utterly engrossing mystery.'

Advertisement for 'Ivan Morris 1925-1976' featuring a portrait and text.

Advertisement for 'Best Seller List' featuring a list of books and authors.

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## The Uncommon Heritage

Representatives of more than 150 nations will assemble at the United Nations headquarters here this week to resume negotiations on a new body of international law to regulate the uses of that 70 percent of the earth's surface that is covered by water—a vast, still largely virgin territory which the United Nations once declared to be the "common heritage" of mankind.

What is at stake, in fact, is a most uncommon heritage, encompassing trillions of dollars worth of living and mineral resources that were mostly undreamed-of when existing sea law was formulated. Although it cannot be the final step in the long and tedious process of negotiation that began at Caracas two years ago, this renewed session of the Law of the Sea conference will probably determine whether there will be a new regime of reason and law to control the exploitation and other uses of the seas. If not, the world faces what Lord Richie Calder has predicted could become "the biggest smash and grab since the European powers . . . carved up black Africa."

Despite significant progress at Geneva last year and here in New York last spring, the prospects for success remain highly uncertain. General agreement has been reached on perhaps 80 percent of some 400-odd treaty articles, a remarkable achievement considering the complexity of the issues and the diversity of interests among participants. But major questions remain unresolved.

Perhaps the most serious obstacle to progress at the current session is an apparently widely held belief among developing nations that by stalling until after the United States elections in November, they can get a better deal from a new Administration in Washington. That is a naive and potentially disastrous hope.

Americans remain sharply divided on some Law of the Sea issues, but not along partisan lines. It is most unlikely that there would be any major change in sea

law policy with a change in Administration, and even if there were it would probably come too late to be meaningful. If the current session does not substantially complete work on a comprehensive treaty, the United States Congress is almost certain to move ahead with legislation to support deep-sea mining by American firms, as it has already moved to claim a 200-mile limit for fisheries, beginning next March. Once these unilateral moves are set in motion by the world's leading maritime power, it may become impossible to stem the tide of national claims over the "common heritage."

Other major perils to the conference arise from the threat of ideologies of both left and right to undo progress achieved last time and the demand of landlocked states for access to the 200-mile economic zone.

Although the landlocked and "geographically disadvantaged" states—a potentially blocking third of more than 50 nations—may have overstated their case, they do have a point in protesting that most of the meaningful "common heritage" has been swallowed up by the coastal states in the new economic zone, as currently defined. Their objections perhaps could be met by reviving an old United States proposal for a trusteeship area within the 200-mile zone from which there would be some sharing of revenues with the international community.

The key to the success or failure of the conference may well lie with the role played by the United States delegation, a large and knowledgeable team that has sometimes been plagued by internal divisions and a lack of firm, coherent support from Washington.

Calling the conference "the most significant in diplomatic history," Secretary of State Kissinger last spring pledged his personal participation during the current session. It is important that he fulfill that promise with full backing of the President. This is a negotiation that will test all of the Secretary's diplomatic skill.

correct property tax abuses. A survey of recent real estate transactions found that two-family houses, on the average, sold for four times the assessed valuation while commercial property on the average sold for only one and a half times assessed valuation.

This city and many other communities throughout the state have enough trouble on their hands without asking for more by failing to straighten out the assessment mess.

## The Dying Flame

The Olympic flame that flickered out last night in Montreal carried with it some stirring moments of individual achievement, and some thoroughly distasteful displays of political chauvinism, money-grubbing hucksterism and misplaced expenditures of energy and ideals. How much longer will it take a youthful generation of athletes the world over to recognize how crassly they are being exploited by persons and organizations paying allegiance to less than noble goals?

The previous Olympiad, in Munich in 1972, was marked by terror and tragedy, the slaughter of Israeli athletes by sensation-seeking Palestinian killers. Fortunately the 1976 Olympics were preserved from any such outrages; nevertheless, the Olympics of Montreal were seriously marred.

There was the political opportunism of the host government, enforcing its own standards of political acceptability for the participants, in defiance of the International Olympic Committee. There was the boycott by 29 third-world nations to make an irrelevant political point—regardless of the cost to their own athletes who had trained over long years for the distinctions that were then ruled out of their reach.

A few singular memories remain of an Olympic ideal to which a watching world still tries to cling. Arnie Robinson of San Diego finally earned his gold medal in the long jump—27 feet 4 3/4 inches—after three solid years of grueling preparation while his enthusiastic wife held down two jobs to pay the bills.

The 14-year-old gymnast, Nadia Comaneci of Rumania, gave a display of perfection that will not be forgotten by any who saw it. But Klaus Dibiasi, the Italian platform diver, struck a blow for experience; at the ripe old age of 28, he won his third gold medal in consecutive Olympics.

Three Soviet and East European athletes defected during the Montreal games. One Russian fencer was caught cheating. As the East German women mowed track and swimming opponents down with such brutal efficiency, suspicions arose that they had used potentially dangerous body-developing drugs.

Political leaders of the German Democratic Republic, and other nations as well, have obviously developed sports programs as instruments of national policy designed to draw favorable attention to their country's political systems. In a word, the Olympics are in such a nationalistic mess that even the world's best young athletes can no longer cover up the stench.

As we have previously proposed, a complete overhaul of the Olympics is needed, if that institution is to justify survival. The trappings of nationalist fervor should be dismantled. Eligibility should be broadened beyond archaic notions of amateurism. Most of the team events should be played out elsewhere; the Olympics should be the meeting of individuals, competing on their own achievements.

It is not encouraging when the International Olympic Committee is so stuffy as to bar one of the world's best sprinters, James Gilkes of Guyana, who asked to compete under the Olympic flag when his own government joined the third-world boycott. Unless basic sense and flexibility can be found somewhere in the Olympic organization, the games might as well be abandoned. The experience of Montreal was to demean the world's great athletes, forcing them to perform as pawns in a pageant of ultra-nationalism.

## Kill That Dam!

Theoretically the Tocks Island Dam has been dead for a year. Congress has yet to hurry it, and the project's interest is proving almost as controversial as its life.

It is now 14 years since Congress authorized the dam and reservoir on the Delaware River and 11 years since it authorized creation of a 60,000-acre National Recreation Area to go with them. Two years ago, impressed at last by the environmental challenges of more than a decade, Congress ordered an impartial and comprehensive analysis of the project. The findings were extremely negative. The study was so persuasive that the Governors of the four Delaware River states recommended that no further funds be appropriated. The Army Corps of Engineers, which had nursed the Tocks enterprise from its inception, went even further, recommending that Congress de-authorize the dam altogether, so that alternatives for meeting the power and water needs of the region could be considered.



The failure of Congress to take that good advice, is proving harmful to the entire Delaware River basin, to the chances for creating a sound recreation area, and, not least, to property owners who are paralyzed by the prolonged indecision on Capitol Hill. Senator Case of New Jersey out long ago introduced legislation to bring to an end this anomalous situation. His bill, co-sponsored by six of the seven other Senators from the affected states, would cancel the dam and reservoir project once and for all and transfer all lands already acquired for the project to the Department of the Interior, to be administered as part of the proposed Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The legislation would serve two excellent purposes. It would firmly discourage those who still hope to see the ill-conceived dam project return from limbo and it would relieve the undeserved hardship of many landowners in the area who have been unable either to sell or to buy because of the cloud over the future of the region and the fate of their properties.

Fourteen years and \$60 million have gone into the Tocks Island failure. It is time now to end the agonizing uncertainties, to assure an outstandingly lovely region of a well-planned recreation area and to allow its people to adjust to a predictable future.

## Realty Tax 'Lottery'

A court decision that could compel Nassau County to pay up to \$120 million in refunds to commercial property owners who have been overtaxed should help persuade local officials throughout the state that property tax reform is an action they no longer can afford to put off.

The kind of assessment inequities between classes of properties, and within classes, that led to the Nassau decision is notoriously widespread in New York. This is true especially in New York City, whose realty rolls, according to a recent state study, "reflect the nearly total breakdown of equitable assessment. . . . The status quo of residential assessments in most municipalities does not differ significantly in accuracy from what might be offered by lottery."

Where such slipshod and inequitable administration of a major tax is permitted to prevail, aggrieved property owners are bound to turn to the courts for relief. The only wonder is that New York communities have not been inundated with more tax suits, especially since state law declares explicitly that all properties shall be assessed at 100 percent of true market value.

It should not require court intervention, however, to convince New Yorkers that something must be done to

## Rhodesia: Toward a Settlement Bank

To the Editor:

In an article published in the Rhodesia Herald, following his recent visit to Salisbury, the British Member of Parliament Eidon Griffiths correctly diagnoses a *sine qua non* of any proposed settlement to be the need to convince whites that their property will not be expropriated. Incorrectly, however, in my opinion, he suggests that compensation could not automatically be guaranteed.

If one accepts the present "European" population of Rhodesia to be 276,000, this probably includes fewer than 100,000 heads of families, few of whom wish to emigrate and whose continued residence here is vital to the continued prosperity of the country.

I suggest that such prosperity, and a peaceful settlement of the exacerbating political problems of Southern Africa, should now be the subject of a new initiative by not only the British Government but also those of the U.S. and South Africa. The present obdurate attitude to reform would be capable of change were those Governments to sponsor jointly, as an aspect of settlement, a Rhodesian Settlement Bank, which would guarantee on an "open-ended" basis:

• That the capitalized value of the balance of all pension commitments were capable of purchase by the bank in return for an irrevocable guarantee to meet such commitments either in Rhodesia or, at any time in the future

at the wish of the pensioner, outside Rhodesia.

• That capital assets such as farm lands were capable of purchase by the bank, at a fair market price, against payment, again either in Rhodesia or an external currency.

• That, against deposit of the relevant scrip, dividends on Rhodesian stocks and shares of Rhodesian emigrants would be guaranteed for remission to an external bank of the emigrant's choice.

The cost to the Settlement Bank of such an exercise should be limited to the costs of its operation since its payments overseas would be offset by its acquisition of Rhodesian assets.

The enormous strategic importance of southern Africa must not be overlooked at a time when the cold war is visibly heating up. The east-west sea route, around which the major oil tankers navigate, carries Middle East oil to Europe. The mineral wealth of the subcontinent is enormous: gold, platinum and other minerals essential to the West. Chrome has no known substitute in the production of stainless steel, and of the total known world resources of chromium, 67 percent is found in Rhodesia.

Rather than encouraging a mass exodus, the "open-ended" nature of the proposed bank guarantees would stabilize our present situation and bring an end to our present problems.

J. H. A. DESMOND  
Salisbury, Rhodesia, July 20, 1976

## Of Carter's Policy

To the Editor:

William Safire's capacity for vituperation has rarely been demonstrated, as in his column (July 21) of *Playboy*, the pollster retained by Jimmy Carter. He alleges (a) that Safire bought his way "into the campaign" by having Mr. Carter do an opinion poll, (b) that Safire's motive in his country Arab government was "greatly simple" because he had come from other sources, and matter represents an "obscure" interest.

None of this makes sense, as (a) the prospect of Mr. nomination was widely thought dubious, or at best highly at the time; Saudi Arabia; Mr. Carter's services (first to the New Hampshire primary, independent businessmen, proached for accepting new generating business, merely they already have handsome (especially reproached by Safire), and (c) private poll typically have clients of different interests (not unlike professional firms, who also have a presumption of integrity is undermined by the knowledge differences).

It is no more a conflict of for the private polling firm by Mr. Carter to conduct a another client which happens foreign government, than it is for the law firm retained by mittes to Elect President; represent another client who pined to be a foreign govern if Mr. Safire wishes to y alleging Mr. Carter's guilt by tion with a polling firm who does \$30,000 of business Saudi Arabian Government, better include in his accus Ford Administration, which a lions of dollars in weapon directly with that same and or governments.

Mr. Safire has labored to make something out of nothing case. His righteous indignation imaginary indiscretions of Jimmy contrasts ironically with remembered apoplexy for that pitifully corrupt Nixon team. I Mr. Carter is a progressive Democrat. Partisan fire tempts fatuous.

JACK  
Washington, July

## Hospital Workers'

To the Editor:

Margaret Mead has put a creative mind to what clearly a real problem in our society: the treatment of low-wage in hospitals and other institutions (letter July 19). However, a time hospital pharmacist and eat secretary-treasurer of which represents the largest organized hospital employees object to her solution.

She seems to be saying that "tracting" out of maintenance similar work in hospitals with the maintenance workers' ability to advance within the ing company, which would it substructure within the hospital organization. Actually, the sibil ing of maintenance and small does exist in some places—is t in fact, in some European h. This subcontracting results in vantage to the workers, w often transients and also tra from job to job as dictated profit-directed operations of it tenance company. There is es no room for upward mobility over, and most important, job and security within the hospital are lost.

Hospital workers need decent and job stability plus opportunity-to-the-job and off-the-job ed which can lead to advancement middle-aged, nonliterate, woman referred to by Dr. doesn't expect to advance to tion of nurse or doctor. However possibility of some advan should be offered to her. Neith age nor her illiteracy determin ability, intelligence or devotion. Job and, like other hospital w she deserves an opportunity. E vancement along with decent fringes and working conditions.

ANTHONY G. WE  
Service Employees Intl.  
Washington, July 20

## Non-National Olympics

To the Editor:

At last, in print, a real state about the Olympic disgrace (C July 21). But Bill Bradley didn't far enough.

To abolish all nationalistic parade under national flags should changed to an opening parade nized by sports. A distinctive it could be designed for each b behind which all athletes come in that sport could march in with distinction of nationality. Similarly, the sport banner sh be raised over the winners and suitable piece of music other than national anthems could be played. It is already an Olympic flag and Olympic hymn. Why not music each sport?

I agree totally with Bill Bradley if the time has come to either rene all possible nationalistic taint from Olympics or else to abolish them. I have long ceased to fulfill the purp of the founder, especially after 1956.

FLORENCE S. DE SA  
Bayside, N. Y., July 21, 1976

An editorial on this subject appear today.

## Deductible 'Propaganda'

To the Editor:

The propaganda campaign being mounted by international oil companies is seductive by virtue of its sheer volume. We are reminded of the tremendous need for new petroleum sources if this country is going to stay even, not to mention becoming self-sufficient. The need is certainly real. Whether the oil industry is honestly trying to fill it, is open to serious question.

If Mobil, for example, truly intends to spend billions searching for oil, why has the company just bought Marcor? Does Atlantic Richfield really expect Anaconda to increase its petroleum reserves? And why should all that barrage of expensive advertising, telling us what good neighbors drilling platforms are to marine life, be tax deductible?

I propose that we accept the industry's argument at face value. Money spent in hunting for energy should be treated as a proper business expense. Everything else ought to be disallowed. As a pro, federally financed research and exploration might prove both useful and inexpensive in the long



Robert Yarnall Roldi

run. After all, the Manhattan Project worked out and the T.V.A. has kept a number of private utilities reasonably honest.

My point is that government doesn't have to be inefficient. And don't the oil giants sound just a bit smug with all their self-serving rhetoric?

TOWNSEND BROWN 2d  
New York, July 23, 1976

## What Dylan Said

To the Editor:

Jimmy Carter claimed to be using Bob Dylan's language in his acceptance speech when referring to an America "busy being born, not busy dying." To set the historical record straight, this is just the opposite of what Dylan said in "It's All Right Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)" when he told us "there is no sense in trying . . . he's not busy being born, he's busy dying." That song was aptly used to the final scene of the movie "Easy Rider," when two young men searching for America found it at the end of a shotgun barrel.

I hope it is the Carter version which will prevail.  
ALAN C. ROTHELD  
New York, July 20, 1976

## U.S. vs. Education

To the Editor:

I have just completed a six-week visit of four European countries (Switzerland, Germany, France and England), and I am impressed by the absence in their newspapers of any plans to destroy their universities—in particular, no firings of tenured faculty, no wholesale dismissals of "the brightest and the best" and no giant increases in tuitions aimed at lowering student enrollments.

In fact, on the world scene, if you can call it that, only in U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. does one encounter public officials cheerfully firing tenured faculty with years of training and experience going down the drain of political expediency (of course, in the U.S.A. there will be court cases testing the legality of such contract breaches). In the U.S.S.R. they fire people who are dissidents and/or Jews, whereas in the U.S.A. the heresy is that universities do not show a profit, or their profit does not show.

Or is it? Recall the dissident students and faculty of the Vietnam War

days. Remember those "effete intellectual snobs"? Remember the punishment by the Nixon Administration? (Decreased Federal support for universities, labs, abandonment of the position of science adviser, abandoned programs of national fellowships and scholarships, phasing out of space exploration, etc.)

And oow, when billions are being passed by Congress for jobs for the unemployed "labor," there is not one cent for the unemployed and/or fired teachers or for the student victims of the tuition holdups.

It appears that when President Ford pardoned Nixon he also pardoned his anti-intellectual, anti-student, anti-university policies. Not that Nixon invented the genre, but Richard Hofstadter's book "Anti-Intellectualism in the U.S." needs extensive revision to cover the Nixon-Agnew capers, and the country needs a lot of reminders to put to right the damage to education their mindless vindictiveness wrought.

CARL FAITH  
Princeton, N.J., July 24, 1976

## War and the Democrats

To the Editor:

Former U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark, in extolling the "virtues" of his political party (letter July 26), concludes with characteristic campaign rhetoric, in defiance of truth and history: "The Democratic Party is for peace and international understanding, out for an international military crusade." Sadly, the war score in my lifetime is Democrats 4 and Republicans 0, as the so-called advocates for peace led us into two World Wars (from the first of which I continue to bear battle scars), the Korean "police action" and the Vietnam tragedy, all with terrible American casualties. So let us keep the record straight!

HENRY H. SHEPARD  
Manhasset, L. I., July 26, 1976

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# Federal Effort on Car Safety Is Turning to Controversial Plan to Require 'Passive Restraints' Like Air Bags

By ROBERT REINHOLD  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Ten years after the landmark Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, signs are growing that the Federal Government is retreating from its aggressive role in making cars safer.

All the complex forces for and against new safety features are now converging on a proposal that would require "passive restraints," such as bags that inflate to cushion occupants in a crash, in new cars to give automatic protection to the millions who daily risk death by not buckling their seat belts.

This Tuesday, Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. will hold a final hearing before making the oft-delayed decision. However he decides, his action is likely to become a major watershed in the long, bitter debate over automobile safety.

While research continues on better brakes and other improvements, the major focus is on passive restraints because safety experts agree they are the only design change likely to have a major impact on the death and injury toll. The Department of Transportation is empowered under law to order design changes to protect the public against "unreasonable risk" in accidents.

**Drive Is Blunted**  
The drive for new regulations has been blunted for many reasons. National concern over fuel efficiency, unemployment, the apparent resentment against government intrusion into personal lives and the refusal of people to spend money on safety have all combined to embolden the foes of government regulation.

In deciding whether to order passive restraints, which many say are essential to a major reduction in highway deaths and injury, Mr. Coleman says he must balance the possible saving of nearly 10,000 lives a year against a cost of at least \$1 billion a year to the consumer and the principle of freedom of personal choice.

Despite the debate, the seat belts and other safety standards imposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration over the last decade have worked. Along with the reduced speed limit, they have cut the national fatality rate from 5.7 deaths per 100 million miles driven in 1966 to only 3.3 in 1975. The General Accounting Office last week credited the standards with having saved 28,230 lives between 1966 and 1974.

**100 Deaths a Day**  
Still, about 30,000 people are killed every year, nearly 100 a day, and 2 million or so are injured. It is believed that universal seat-belt use could cut death by half or more, but only one American in five will fasten them.

The air bag, the chief passive device, has become a symbol of the long-simmering safety debate. It has provoked intense resistance because it costs much more than most previous innovations — estimates range from \$100 to \$350 a car—and because a number of nagging questions have bobbed to the surface:

How far should society go to protect those who will not protect themselves? Why should the prudent pay to protect the careless? What is the appropriate Federal role in safety? How much weight should be given to public convenience and choice? How much is a life worth?

To make the decision, promised by the year's end, Mr. Coleman will have to hack through a thicket of conflicting claims.

Ranged on one side are safety advocates, Federal regulators, the insurance industry (particularly Allstate) and air-bag makers. They argue that the public interest demands the same kind of governmental intervention that would result if 100 people a day were dying from tuberculosis or contaminated food.

**More Than Vietnam**  
"By a variety of maneuvers the manufacturers have withheld for years a technology which is practical and thoroughly tested, the lack of which is allowing more Americans to die each year than in Vietnam," says Dr. William Haddon Jr., head of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The proponents say passive restraints, which require no action by the occupant, are particularly critical in light of the growing numbers of smaller cars, which are generally considered less protective than big ones.

Opposing them are all four major American car makers, the automobile clubs and seat-belt makers. They contend that tests with dummies leave unproved the effect of air bags in the full unpredictable range of real life accidents. Further, they say, it will take a dozen years and billions of dollars to phase in air bags while immediate and cheap safety could be had by passing laws compelling the use of shoulder and lap belts that are already in almost all cars.

The director of automotive safety engineering at General Motors, which promoted air bags two years ago but has since abandoned them, has air bags in his own car, a 1976 Buick. But that personal decision, says the director, David E. Martin, is entirely different

from forcing 10 million people a year to buy them.

He asks, "Is it better to mandate use of belts already in cars and place the burden on fastening them on imprudent people, or burden people's pocketbooks who do buckle up?"

**Five Choices**  
Mr. Coleman has set out five alternatives: retain the present rules, conduct a five-year field test of air bags, require the restraints as a new-car option, make seat-belt use mandatory, or mandate passive restraints on all cars starting with the 1980 model year.

There are two types of pas-

sive restraints—seat belts, offered by Volkswagen as an option in its new Rabbit, that automatically buckle in the occupant when the door is closed, and air bags. American manufacturers have concentrated on the bags.

Air bags are balloonlike devices placed under the dashboard. A sensor behind the front bumper automatically inflates them instantly upon frontal impact of 12 miles an hour or faster, cushioning the occupants as they pitch forward toward the windshield. Such frontal accidents are the major cause of highway death and injury.

**Find Hope Too High**  
It is hopeless to expect 70 percent, argue Dr. Haddon and Donald L. Schaffer, vice president of Allstate, two leading air-bag proponents.

Only 12,000 cars have air bags and only 93 have been deployed in crashes. The value of the devices remains at issue. From engineering judgments, the traffic safety agency estimates that 8,900 lives a year would be saved in addition to the 3,000 from the 20 percent seat-belt use today. It would require seat-belt use of 70 percent to achieve such benefits, the agency calculates.

Dr. Haddon maintains that the bags have proved "phenomenally successful" after 250 million road miles. "We have not said it is reasonable to have to remember to boil milk every time and too bad if you get TB," he said. "You accept and pay for a lot of devices in your car that are automatic—this is not a departure."

Fears that air bags will malfunction or otherwise malfunction rather than on field data. It was Ford that proposed the ignition interlock system that provoked such public hostility that Congress repealed it after a year.

I. C. Eckhold, automotive safety director at the Ford Motor Company, says he is not against the passive idea but would prefer a less costly alternative. "We do not think they are as good as the alternatives," he said. "We do not object to standards, but there is an underlying problem in establishing standards almost on speculation rather than on field data."

Both Mr. Eckhold and his G.M. counterpart, Mr. Martin, argue that only full-scale evaluation of thousands of accidents will prove if air bags really save lives. It is possible, they say, that the risks will rise if air bags are legally ordered, because, unlike seat belts, they afford no protection against rollover or lateral and rear-end accidents. Full air-bag protection they add, would require a

lap belt, making it not safe. "We may be asking to spend more money for more protection," Mr. Martin said. "The facts are not clear."

The auto makers are measures to persuade people to buckle up. They use laws have been successful in foreign countries, given the interior and widespread, rush motorcycle helmet by many doubt seat-belt could be passed or enforced.

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-Joe DiMaggio

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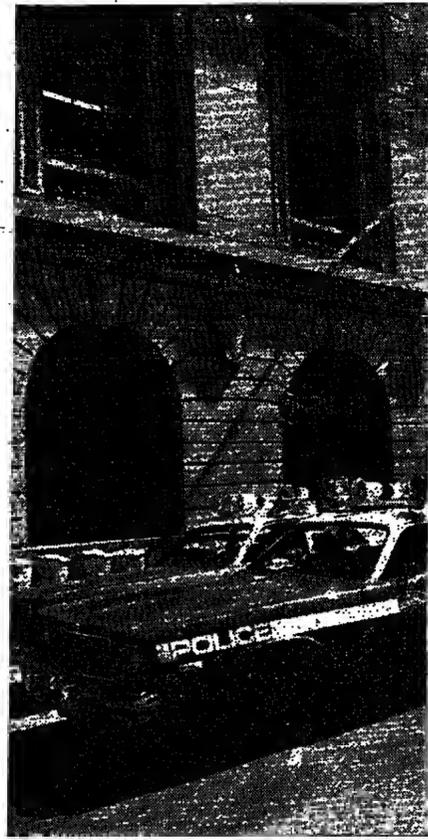
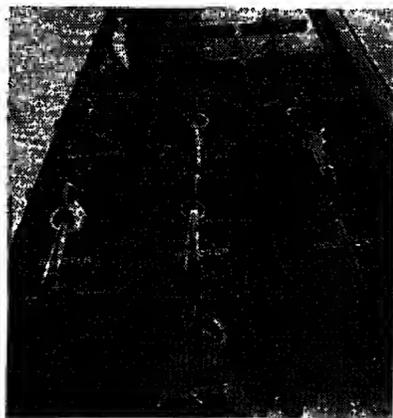
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Brooklyn Precinct 'Cut to the Bone' by Police Layoffs



Left: Sgt. Charles J. Dechon confers with Capt. Norman Reid, commander of the 70th Precinct in Brooklyn. Above: Keys to the precinct's scooters and patrol cars, some of which are at right.

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER
A look of pain spreads across Detective Stanley Kaffa's face as he talks into the telephone at the 70th Precinct station house, in the heart of Brooklyn.

fiscal difficulties, police service throughout the city has diminished.
Every neighborhood has felt the pinch, but it is perhaps worse in the relatively quiet, rather remote precincts like the 70th, which seldom get written up in the newspapers and otherwise attract little attention.

only half of the former eight patrol cars were on the streets and that foot patrols in the precinct had been slashed from as many as 15 posts to five.
'They've cut us to the hooe,' Captain Reid said.

Continued on Page 34, Column 4



Rev. Jack Rothenberger inside the Central Schwenkfelder Church in Worcester, Pa., of which he is pastor

Schweiker's Church Keeps Simple Rites

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS
SALFORD, Pa., Aug. 1—At dusk members of the congregation in the Salford meeting house arose from their straight wooden pews and filed out to the trim burial plot a few yards away.

gregationalism and the denomination with which Schwenkfelders share most in common, for a supply of ministers.
The touchstone of the Schwenkfelder theology is belief in inner spiritual growth. Outer forms are considered secondary.

Threatened Strike Averts Private Hospitals

Threatened strike against hospital-making hospitals in was averted yesterday and management and labor agreed to substitute to hindering arbitration.

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
All but a few of the Americans who had been trapped in Vietnam when Saigon fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975, have finally left the country after more than a year of waiting.

The Other News

International
Church sorts out role in Bonn politics. Page 2
Vacationing French take to the road. Page 2
Israel begins employing Jewish-Lebanese. Page 3
Syrian Prime Minister is replaced. Page 3
4 feared dead in Vienna bridge collapse. Page 3
Algerian chief demands power but widens debate. Page 4
Officers reported arrested in Uganda. Page 4
Life continues normally for most Chinese. Page 8
Government and Politics
2 Reagan aides predict favorable delegate shift. Page 10
Esch battling Michigan official for Hart's seat. Page 11
Car safety turns to 'passive restraints.' Page 24
Fires disclose sort of informant F.B.I. uses. Page 26
1,200 on welfare work for New York State. Page 37
General
Business is urged to press South Africa. Page 9
Jewish Congress asks H.E.W. to destroy form. Page 20
Police in 70th Precinct cope with cutbacks. Page 25
Metropolitan Briefs
High-risk loans salvaging homes in Queens. Page 27
Impersonation of ex-trooper poses peril. Page 27
3 U.S. Senate candidates stroll for votes. Page 27
New C.U.N.Y. board takes over tomorrow. Page 27
Hearing on judge complicating Harris trial. Page 44
Education and Welfare
Group backs Beame in court on school aid. Page 37
Health and Science
Health training of blacks found declining. Page 20
Mars oxygen emissions have slowed down. Page 44
Religion
Eucharistic Congress opens in Philadelphia. Page 20
Schweiker's church retains simple worship. Page 25

Quotation of the Day

"I thought I was the last American in Saigon. I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile, I would look for my wife." -Gerald Foster, 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, commenting in Bangkok yesterday on having been trapped in Saigon when it fell to the Communists. [1:6.]
Hispanic church group in expanding role. Page 46
Ainsements-and the Arts
Book on teen-age murderers is reviewed. Page 21
Housing on 42d St. urged for performers. Page 28
Hildegard appears at Brothers and Sisters. Page 29
Brian De Palma's 'Obsession' on screen. Page 29
Bujones will spend more time abroad. Page 30
Nureyev and Tennant dance in 'Giselle.' Page 30
'Parfais' is offered at Bayreuth Festival. Page 30
Going Out Guide
About New York
Family/Style
Young of A.A.: When euphoria is gone. Page 14
Beside tables can actually be useful. Page 14
De Gustibus: Thoughts on the lowly acorn. Page 14
Obituaries
William Burkhardt, former head of Lever Brothers. Page 26
Vincent C. Ross, 80, of Frontice-Hall. Page 26
Business and Financial
Treasury's refunding stirs a hopeful mood. Page 31
Americans unworried about price of gold. Page 31
World food fund still short of target. Page 31
Washington and Business: A debate on co-ops. Page 31
Druggist finds a prescription for success. Page 31
Advertising Tour
Philip Dougherty has the inside track to what's happening on Madison Avenue. Head his advertising column, every Monday through Friday, on the Business/Finance Pages of The New York Times.

Files Disclose Sort of Data And Informant F. B. I. Uses

By JOHN M. CREWSDON

DENVER, Aug. 1—Nearly 2,000 pages of confidential files made public here last week have provided the first comprehensive look at the sort of information collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on radical organizations in this country and at the kind of individuals the bureau hires to inform on them.

The files, produced over the last five years by an F. B. I. informant, Timothy Redfean, are concerned only with the Denver branch of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization with about 60 members here.

The party is one of dozens of organizations penetrated by thousands of F. B. I. informants over the last two decades, but is the first to have asked the courts for permission to see the results of the bureau's surveillance of it, something that was ordered in New York City last week by Federal Judge Thomas P. Grisea.

Rumor and Gossip The files contain dozens of written reports by Mr. Redfean on every aspect of the Socialist Workers Party's activities, as well as gossip and a variety of unsubstantiated rumor. They also show that the F. B. I. continued to employ Mr. Redfean and to praise his work after it had learned of his extensive criminal record and his history as a psychiatric patient.

Not Prosecuted After Mr. Redfean's theft of documents from the party's files here over the last three years, including one on July 7, that led to local and Federal investigations of two Denver F. B. I. agents to whom he reported and who, according to the files, received and retained some of the stolen materials in the bureau's records.

In addition, the files show the party's activities, which appear to have consisted mainly of demonstrations and meetings, which Mr. Redfean frequently described as "boring."

Trivial Tales Much of Mr. Redfean's reporting, for which he was paid several hundred dollars a month, was trivial, recounting what party members ate for dinner, how heavily they smoked cigarettes, and the state of their health.

"Judging from the looks of her body no one else would want to control it," he wrote. In another instance, Mr. Redfean reported that a woman had become "the new S.W.P. organizer" in Denver, but the

MARS OXYGEN DATA ARE SLOWING DOWN

Viking Scientists Uncertain About Emission Source

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI)—The rate of oxygen emission from Mars is slowing down, a Viking scientist said today. It was still not known whether the oxygen came from a chemical reaction or from life.

Dr. Harold Klein, leader of the project's biology team, said today that the data showed the rate of oxygen slowing down "appreciably."

"There is nothing in the data to indicate any metabolic activity going on within the test chamber," he said.

In another test, Dr. Klein said that the rate of radioactivity that was described earlier as being a possible sign of bacterial life was slowing down. He said that was "unusual."

In Earth soil testing, the rate of radioactivity slows down much more slowly.

"We are still pondering its significance," he said.

The gas exchange experiment that produced 15 times as much oxygen as expected also showed a slowdown in the emission of carbon dioxide.

showed high amounts of oxygen being emitted from a one cubic centimeter of soil placed in a chamber with a moist atmosphere and injected gases.

It is based on the principle that living organisms change their environment as they live, breathe, eat and reproduce. The soil sample is to be incubated for up to 12 days in the controlled atmosphere. But the surprising results were in data received after only two days.

A second experiment, called a labeled release, and using carbon-14, showed high radioactivity "which to a first approximation looks very much like a biological sign," Dr. Klein said.

The first radioactive peak was seen back with the unexpected results and the second peak, which will tell scientists more about what is going on, is expected next Friday.

Miami Boy, 12, Is Charged In Slaying of Another, 9

MIAMI, Aug. 1 (AP)—A 12-year-old boy was charged with first-degree murder in the slaying and stabbing death of a 9-year-old schoolboy, the police said today.

The body of William Gregory Billiter was found in an alley yesterday with a fractured skull, a fatal stab wound in the stomach and slashes across the face, the police said.

Held in Youth Hall on a murder charge was an unidentified youth. The police reported the youth said he was responsible for the slaying a short time after it occurred.

Train Hauling Gas Derails BLANCHESTER, Ohio, Aug. 1 (UPI)—A 10-car freight train derailed today in a residential section, overturning two tank cars loaded with what an official said was the most dangerous gas railroad carry.

W. H. BURKHART OF LEVER BROS.

Ex-Chairman, Who Retired in 1964, Is Dead at 77

William H. Burkhardt, who retired in 1964 as the chairman of the Lever Brothers Company, died Saturday at Phelps Memorial Hospital in North Tarrytown, N.Y., after a short illness. His age was 77.

Until his retirement, Mr. Burkhardt also served as the chairman of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc. of Englewood Cliffs, N.J., and Lever Brothers Ltd. and Thomas J. Lipton Ltd. of Toronto. These three concerns and the Lever Brothers Company are subsidiaries of Unilever.

Mr. Burkhardt, the son of a mechanical engineer, was born in 1899 in Warren, Pa. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania and got his first job in the analytical laboratory of the Procter & Gamble Company in Cincinnati.

Managed Plant In 1925 he joined the Gold Dust Corporation in New York, and later became manager of its plant in Baltimore. After the consolidation of Gold Dust and the Hecker Products Corporation, another soap company, in 1934, Mr. Burkhardt was appointed director of manufacturing of the new organization.

In 1938 Lever Brothers purchased the soap business of Hecker Products and named Mr. Burkhardt manager of its Baltimore plant. In 1950, after a series of promotions, he was elected a director of the company and vice president in charge of production, research and development, and purchasing.

Among his responsibilities at that time was the construction of Lever House, the company's noted glass and stainless-steel headquarters at 390 Park Avenue.

Mr. Burkhardt was elected president of Lever Brothers in 1955. He developed new products at a pace reported to be unparalleled in the company's history, and scored a number of firsts in the industry.

Introduced Products Among them were Lever Brothers' introduction of liquid laundry detergents, a synthetic bar of soap containing cleansing cream and a margarine that was advertised as the first margarine to taste like butter.

It was largely because of the popularity of these and other new products introduced during Mr. Burkhardt's presidency that the financial condition of the company changed dramatically from a series of losses in the early 1950's into a profitable operation.

Mr. Burkhardt, active in civic and cultural affairs as well as in business, was a member of the board of trustees of the Harlem Savings Bank and a director of the Philippine Refining Corporation, the Pallas Corporation and Istel Fund Inc., all of New York.

He was also a director of the Fifth Avenue Association, the New York World's Fair Corporation, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, the Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York, and the Netherlands-America Foundation Inc., among others.

Mr. Burkhardt maintained residences at 20 Sutton Place (South) and in Scarborough, N.Y. Survivors include his wife, Françoise, and a daughter, Dawn. Burkhardt, funeral services will be private, with burial in Warren, Pa.

HARRY COPLAND, 80, PIONEER PILOT, DIES FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 1 (UPI)—Harry Dewey Copland, a pioneer pilot who flew in three wars and was a member of the Aviation Hall of Fame, died at his Fort Lauderdale home yesterday. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Copland was born April 17, 1896, in Cambridge, Mass. At the age of 15, he soloed in a biplane built by the Wright Brothers. In World War I, he flew in France with Britain's Royal Flying Corps and afterward became a barnstormer in the United States.

In 1920, Mr. Copland, made the first commercial flight from Maine to Florida, in 21 hours. In 1934, he was at the controls of a 12-engine seaplane on one of the first such flights from the United States to South America.

VINCENT ROSS, 80, OF PRENTICE-HALL

Retired Vice Chairman Was Associate of Founders

Vincent C. Ross, retired vice chairman of Prentice-Hall Inc., book publishers and providers of financial services, died yesterday in his apartment at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, N.Y. He was 80 years old and had a home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Ross had been with the company since 1919, when his professor at the New York University School of Commerce, Charles W. Gerstenberg, who had started the venture in 1919 with Richard Prentice Ettinger, hired him as office manager.

After obtaining his N.Y.U. degree in 1921, Mr. Ross rose to treasurer and executive vice president as an early associate of the founders.

In 1950 he was asked to pick out a new home for the company, which was growing rapidly. He decided on Englewood Cliffs, N.J., across the Hudson River and north of the George Washington Bridge, for easy accessibility.

It took more than two years to persuade the residential community to grant a zoning variance for a business concern. The headquarters now employs more than 3,000 people, and a number of other major corporations have followed the Prentice-Hall lead to neighboring sites behind the Palisades.

Surviving are his wife, who was born Myrtle Ehrlich in Brooklyn; two sons, Robert, of Palo Alto, Calif., and William, of Los Angeles; three brothers, three sisters and five grandchildren.

Bernard Feldman Dies at 73; Pharmacist Led Cooperative Bernard Feldman, a retired pharmacist who was founding president of the Drug Guild Cooperative, died Saturday in Miami Beach, where he was living. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Feldman, born near Minsk in Russia, came here in 1920, studied at Cooper Union and received his pharmacy degree from Fordham University in 1925. He operated the Beck Drug Company on the Upper West Side and several other drugstores in the city and was an adviser and consultant to Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union.

Surviving are his wife, the former Esther Grandier, two daughters, Marilyn Paer and Elissa Burack; two brothers, Abe and Harry; a sister, Rivela Friedland, and nine grandchildren.

MRS. MARTIN CONBOY Bertha Mason Conboy, widow of the late Martin Conboy, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1933 to 1935, died Friday in a nursing home in Hyattsville, Md. She was 98 years old.

Mr. Conboy, whose husband was an adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt when Roosevelt was Governor, formerly lived in Riverdale, the Bronx, and Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Catharine Dailey, Mrs. Constance Kelley and Mrs. Marion Kerr; 12 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren and a brother.

Susan Stern, a Radical Activist And Writer, Dies at 33 on Coast Susan Stern, who first worked with and later wrote about the radical left-wing political organization known as The Weathermen, died Saturday at University Hospital in Seattle, six days after suffering an apparent heart seizure. She was 33 years old.

Mrs. Stern gained national attention in 1970 as a member of the Weathermen, in which she and six other defendants were tried on charges of conspiracy and violation of the Antiriot Act. The indictments stemmed from a demonstration held to protest the contempt of court sentences given eight radicals who were being tried in Chicago.

The Seattle trial ended in a mistrial, but Mrs. Stern's stormy behavior in court resulted in her being cited for contempt. She and some of her codefendants eventually served three months in prison as a result of contempt citations.

Mrs. Stern was born Susan Taenbaum in Brooklyn in 1943 and reared there and in New Jersey. Her life was of the type that often bewildered middle-class parents of the 1960's.

Meyer Lewis Dies; Ex-Labor Official

Former Director of American Federation of Labor and Then General Manager of Title Lewis Foods, He Died Saturday Night in New York

Meyer L. Lewis, former Western director of the American Federation of Labor and then general manager of Title Lewis Foods, headed by Mrs. Lewis, whom he married in 1945, died Saturday night in New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He was 72 years old and lived in Stockton, Calif., where he had headed Overseas Marketing Company, an importing concern, since 1973.

Mr. Lewis, a native New Yorker educated at the University of Michigan and Louisiana State University, was an A.F.L. organizer and personal representative of its then president, William Green, when he was assigned in 1939 to establish a San Francisco headquarters for an 11-state organizing drive.

He met the future Mrs. Lewis over a union organizing issue at her canning plant in Stockton. He joined the concern in 1941. It is now part of the Ogden Corporation, of which she is a director.

Surviving are his wife, who was born Myrtle Ehrlich in Brooklyn; two sons, Robert, of Palo Alto, Calif., and William, of Los Angeles; three brothers, three sisters and five grandchildren.

Lucy Deans Hanes, 47, Dies; Constance B. Doolittle, 57, Was on Virginia Arts Panel; Teacher of Mathematics Constance Bancroft Doolittle, a former chairman of the mathematics committee of the National Association of Independent Schools, died Saturday in Sharon (Conn.) Hospital. She was 57 years old and lived on Interlaken Road, Lakesville, Conn.

Mrs. Doolittle, a 1940 graduate of Vassar College, had taught and coached at the Indian Mountain School in Lakesville, serving also as its executive head. Long active in the Audubon Society, she had been secretary of its summer camp for birdwatchers in Maine.

Surviving are her husband, William J. Doolittle, retired headmaster at Indian Mountain; a daughter, Patricia Shure of Ann Arbor, Mich.; two sons, Jerome H. of West Cornwall, Conn., and William M. Jr. of Saranac Lake, N.Y.; her mother, Mrs. Francis S. Bancroft; two brothers, the Rev. F. Sydney Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Harding F. Bancroft, retired vice chairman of the New York Times Company, of Millbrook, N.Y., and 12 grandchildren.

John C. MacCarthy, 76, Founder of a Law Firm John C. MacCarthy, founder and senior partner in the law firm of MacCarthy, Schultz & Mulholland, 225 Broadway, died Saturday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he had been living since retirement seven years ago. His age was 76.

Mr. MacCarthy, who also maintained a residence at 18 Hunts Lane, Brooklyn, was a former president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Trial Counsel Association and a life member of the Metropolitan Trial Lawyers Association. He graduated from Fordham College in 1919 and Fordham Law School in 1922.

ALLISON—Nancy Jackson, on July 31, 1976, died of cancer. She was 76 years old. She was born in New York City and was a member of the Episcopal Church. She is survived by her husband, John Allison, and three children.

BENINCASA—Louis John, on Aug. 1, 1976, died of cancer. He was 77 years old. He was born in New York City and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, Marie, and four children.

BENSON—Lily, on July 31, 1976, died of cancer. She was 80 years old. She was born in New York City and was a member of the Episcopal Church. She is survived by her husband, John Benson, and three children.

BIRNEY—James E., on July 31, 1976, died of cancer. He was 78 years old. He was born in New York City and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, Marie, and four children.

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Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," Inc. 1076 Madison Ave. (at 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. NY 8-8500







# Bujones of Ballet Theater Will Spend Time Abroad

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Fernando Bujones, the 21-year-old principal dancer with American Ballet Theater, who two years ago became the only American to win the Gold Medal at the Varna International Ballet Competition, has decided to spend more time in guest appearances abroad and with regional American companies outside New York.

Mr. Bujones, who had seemed slated for a brilliant career with American Ballet Theater when he joined the company in 1972 at 17, confirmed that he had recently considered leaving Ballet Theater because "I think I could have been used better." Calling it "the best classical company," Mr. Bujones said he would like to remain, but also negotiate a contract that would give him greater freedom to make guest appearances elsewhere.

"The dancer made no reference to Ballet Theater's current policy of importing guest stars, which had obliged regular members of the troupe to share their roles with an increasing number of visitors from foreign companies," he said, however, that he had danced only six times during the company's Hurok-sponsored three-week June season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

will also have other functions.

It will produce ballet-instruction films, with Mr. Bujones demonstrating technique, that could be distributed to ballet schools and dance organizations.

Also, it will act as a personal management firm to negotiate his own guest appearances and also to book ballet companies, mainly from Latin America, with which Mr. Bujones would dance in the United States.

Zeida Cecilia-Mendez, a member of Mr. Bujones' family who also serves as his coach, said the corporation (headed by Mr. Bujones and his mother) would take the financial responsibility of sponsoring such new groups.

Bujones Ltd. will serve to extend Mr. Bujones' new-found interest in real estate, which has seen him invest in Florida. He said he was also considering promoting a line of sportswear, primarily through television commercials.

The young dancer rejected the idea that such ventures would damage his image as an artist. He suggested rather that this kind of commercial exposure might reach a broader public and attract it to ballet.

Other dancers, he said, have had business interests. Recently, Korvatt's department store announced that Rudolf Nureyev would make a personal appearance to promote record sales of the sound track of "Don Quixote," the Nureyev ballet film.



Fernando Bujones

In an interview that had a strikingly different tone than the youthful enthusiasm with which he spoke about his dancing last year, Mr. Bujones said he was now making plans to pursue business interests that would serve as a cushion for his eventual retirement in about 14 years.

"Dancing isn't the only thing in the world," he said. "I never said dancing was my life completely. This doesn't mean my dedication to dance has gone down. My main concern—as last year—is to keep growing as an artist. But I have also opened my mind to a more business type of mind."

Three months ago he formed Bujones Ltd. as a corporation set up for tax purposes. Mr. Bujones' income will be received through this corporation, but he added, the corporation

talía Makarova and Anthony Dowell. He is also considering appearances with ballet companies in Stuttgart, West Germany; "Vest Berlin, Frankfurt and the Netherlands in 1976-77. In addition to dancing in some of Ballet Theater's seasons, Mr. Bujones will appear in the United States with regional companies in Tulsa, Okla.; San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, Tex.; Dallas, and other cities, including Augusta, Ga. Veronica Tennant of the National Ballet of Canada will dance with him in some of these engagements.

Mr. Bujones confided that high fees were an impetus to appearing with small regional companies, but also said, "I'm looking right now to develop in the classics." On Oct. 2 he will dance the leading role in the San Antonio Ballet's production of "Giselle," which he has not yet danced with Ballet Theater.

Veronica Tennant was the impressive Giselle and Rudolf Nureyev danced Albrecht in the National Ballet of Canada's production of "Giselle" yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Peter Wright's staging had a strongly naturalistic bent that accented human foibles rather than stylized reactions. The Duke of Courland—here promoted to Prince—normally is played like a caricature. Mr. Wright has him cast a roving eye at some of the young maidens only moments before he, too, is reproving Albrecht for his cruel betrayal of Giselle. Such touches add to Act I immensely, but some of the cuts in the traditional choreography and the alteration of the peasant pas de deux into a pas de quatre are less desirable.

Miss Tennant's nobility carried her neatly through the death scene of the first act. In Act II, her rapid passage through an arduous and ultimately thwarted vengeance of the Wills. While lacking any special soaring quality, her jumps were clean and imbued with an emotional thrust.

Nureyev Adds Lightness

Mr. Nureyev added a special lightness to Miss Tennant's supported jumps and he suavely transformed a cynical Albrecht into the grieving nobleman of Act II. Vanessa Harwood's Myrtha had a merciless quality while retaining personal dignity. Jacques Gorrisen danced Hilarion as a good but limited man drawn in beyond his death.

Mr. Nureyev, whose extensive activities have already qualified him for the Guinness World Book of Records, appears to be headed for a new citation. The sheer number of his appearances, five this week-end alone, is astonishing. On Saturday afternoon, he partnered Nadia Potts in "Swan Lake" but the performance was not entirely smooth sailing. Miss Potts's willowy body can harden into the black swan Odette quite convincingly, but she appeared excessively soft as Odette in the "white" scenes. There was also some hesitancy in balance, which caused a slight mishap in the last scene. Mr. Nureyev saved the situation, but was not himself at top form.

On Saturday evening, American Ballet Theater presented the sometimes exciting but ultimately overlong "Etudes," Clark Tippet was making his first appearance as one of the two lead males and showed a lovely strong jump, clean batterie and a general sense of joie. Eleanor D'Antonio was the ballerina and Ted Kivitt the other cavalier.

DON McDONAGH

# STRIKING 'GISELLE' STARS TENNANT

Wright's Canadian Staging Has Nureyev as Albrecht

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DON McDONAGH

# U.S. is Reported Preparing Proposal for Arms Talks

The negotiations on limitation of strategic arms, stalled for the last set of Soviet proposals in January, are moving again, Newsweek magazine reports in its current issue.

The magazine said that President Ford wanted to have a pact concluded soon, fearing that the world would be vulnerable to charges of playing politics with foreign policy if dramatic progress came too close to election time.

Mr. Ford convened the National Security Council just before his campaign trip to Mississippi last week and started preparation of a counterproposal to Moscow, the magazine said. Newsweek quoted an unidentified official as saying: "We owe them [the Soviets] an answer."

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# Mostly Mozart in August is Mostly Sold Out!

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<p><b>Monday, Aug. 12/8pm</b> Christoph Eschenbach, pianist</p> <p>At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036</p>	<p><b>Monday, Aug. 12/7pm</b> Christoph Eschenbach, pianist</p> <p>At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036</p>
<p><b>Tue. Sat. Aug. 20, 21/8pm</b> Hans Hotter, conductor</p> <p>At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036</p>	<p><b>Tue. Sat. Aug. 20, 21/7pm</b> Hans Hotter, conductor</p> <p>At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036 At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036</p>

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NEW YORK STATE THEATRE 874

# 'Parsifal' Is Offered at Bayreuth

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Special to The New York Times

BAYREUTH, West Germany, July 31—The first integral unit of the centennial Bayreuth Festival ended tonight with a performance of "Parsifal" conducted by Horst Stein. From here to the end of the festival, the "Rings," "Tristan and Isolde" and "Parsifal" will be repeated, though with different casts. Hans Sotin, for instance, who sang Gurnemanz tonight, will be the Wotan in the next "Ring" cycle, replacing Donald McIntyre.

When Bayreuth was reopened after the war, Wieland Wagner's production of "Parsifal" was hailed as a masterpiece, and it held the stage for almost 25 years. Only last season was a new "Parsifal" unveiled, this one by Wolfgang Wagner, who had ideas that differed somewhat from those of his late brother. Wolfgang Wagner does not regard "Parsifal" as a devotional Christian work. Instead he sees it as a mixture of myths. Modern criticism looks for Parsifal to be an elitist work—that is, a drama celebrating a closed society and, in its way, one of the most racist works that Wagner ever conceived.

consideration for the next person, sympathy for others."

Whether the pros and cons of this new production, it has an unusual beauty and logic of its own. Wolfgang Wagner has staged and designed the work with a double stress—on nature undisturbed, and on a form of religious symbolism. Each act has a forest scene (the second, with its garden, is also set in a forest), and here the settings are naturalistic. Skillful use of scrimms and light presents trees that have a three-dimensional quality. The effect is breathtaking.

The temple sequences have stylized arches suggestive of no particular religion but of all religions. In the Kings' scene, he is on an upper level, Kundry down below. The two Grail sequences have the knights and acolytes skillfully dispersed, marching and posing in perfectly drilled sequences that must have taken weeks of precision training. As in so many of the neo-Bayreuth productions, there is very little "light" right. Most of this "Parsifal" takes place in muted twilight. Here it works. There is an air of magic and mystery about the staging, and many of the effects are beautiful.

The performance was excellent. Vocally it might not have matched some of the dream casts of the past; but then again, those dream casts could never act very well, nor did they have the kind of musical and dramatic ensemble the present-day Bayreuth demands.

Peter Hofmann sang the title role. He is a young helmsman who used to be an athlete and has matinee-idol looks. The combination will carry him far. His potential is enormous, though at present he has not solved all of the vocal problems facing him. His voice has a good deal of strength and a solid

horizontal underpinning, but the emission is a shade constricted. When Mr. Hofmann learns how to release his voice with freedom, watch out.

Eva Randova, the beautiful Czechoslovak soprano, provided a well-acted and handsomely sung Kundry. Hans Sotin's Gurnemanz had a noble sound and penetrating musicianship. He may be the world's answer to the crying need for a great Wotan. Bernd Weikl suffered convincingly as Amfortas and sang very well, while the husky Karl Ridderbusch sang the few measures of Titurel with the resonant sound expected of him. Franz Mazura was the admirable Klingsor.

Horst Stein, the conductor, has a big reputation in Germany, and one can see why. This was a beautifully proportioned "Parsifal" and was characterized above all by rhythmic steadiness. Mr. Stein knows how to cast the rhythmic impulse of phrase and section without ever becoming metronomic. He also is the steadiest of accompanists, and had the orchestra backing up the singers with never a hesitation or a fractionally late entrance. The first round of the Bayreuth centenary ended tonight with a production and performance that showed the festival at its finest.

# Thousands in Vermont Watch Fiddling Contest

CRAFTSBURY, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—The hills were alive with the sound of old-time country fiddling this weekend as thousands gathered in a muddy field for the 14th annual Craftsbury Fiddlers' Contest.

Each competitor mounted a tractor-trailer to perform on at a time.

Many of the 8,000 spectators, most of them barefoot and drinking beer, danced, swayed and clapped their hands to the music. One bearded man's partner was a 5-foot box constructor. The fiddlers, from ages 12 to 78, were dressed in everything from bib overalls and straw hats to dinner jackets.

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HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND

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—Douglas Watt, Daily News

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NEW YORK STATE THEATRE 874

# Film Chairman Will Head March of Dimes Chapter

The New York March of Dimes yesterday announced the election of Leo Jaffe, board chairman of Columbia Pictures Industries, as chairman of the executive committee of the Greater New York chapter of the National Foundation-March of Dimes.

Mr. Jaffe, a former vice chairman of the committee, will head the 17-member panel that supervises the largest March of Dimes chapter in the country, succeeding Frank G. Fredericksen, a senior vice president of Chemical Bank. Mr. Fredericksen will remain a member of the executive body.

The chapter supports programs designed to prevent birth defects and infant mortality in all five boroughs. It also conducts educational activities in the field and aids research in local hospitals and universities.

# Events Today

- Film**
- MOVIES IN THE PARKS: A series of short films, Canale Beach Park, Bayside; Savoy Avenue and 94th Street, 7 P.M.
- Music**
- MOSTLY MOZART FESTIVAL: Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8.
- SCHAEFER MUSIC FESTIVAL: Whitman High School, Parkchester, Tucker Bend and Grider Switch, 6:30.
- WEST VILLAGE CHORALE SUMMER SING: West Village, 40th Hudson Street, 7:30.
- THE SPIRITS OF RHYTHM: Afro-Jazz Collective, 145th Street, 8:30.
- BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC: Concert Hall, Brook Park East and Union Avenue, 7:30.
- MUNICIPAL CONCERTS ORCHESTRA: Truman High School, Co-Op City, The Bronx, 8.
- AULI VILLARINI: Grand. University Theater, 35 West Fourth Street, 8.
- RAY BARRETTO CONCERT ORCHESTRA: Edgington Street, between Stanton and Houston Streets, 7.
- Dance**
- AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE: New York State Theatre, "The Leaves Are Fading," 8 P.M. "Etudes," 8.

**BROADWAY**

PULITZER PRIZE FOR DRAMA 1974  
WINNER OF 7 TONY AWARDS  
NOMINEE FOR BEST PLAY  
NOMINEE FOR BEST ACTRESS  
NOMINEE FOR BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

# CHORUS LINE

Original Music by Marvin Hamlisch  
Book and Lyrics by Michael Krass  
Directed by Michael Bennett

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**CHICAGO**

Original Music by John Williams  
Book and Lyrics by Bob Fosse  
Directed by John M. Evans

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**GUYS AND DOLLS**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**PAL JOEY**

Original Music by Rodgers & Hart  
Book and Lyrics by Christopher Chadman  
Directed by Douglas Watt

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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**PIPPIN**

Original Music by Charles Strouse  
Book and Lyrics by Stephen Sondheim  
Directed by Robert Altmann

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**THE MAGIC SHOW**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**THE RUNNER STUMBLES**

Original Music by Rodgers & Hart  
Book and Lyrics by Christopher Chadman  
Directed by Douglas Watt

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**LET MY PEOPLE COME**

Original Music by Marvin Hamlisch  
Book and Lyrics by Michael Krass  
Directed by Michael Bennett

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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**THE FINEST COMEDY ABOUT LOVE AND ADULTERY TO COME BROADWAY WAY IN YEARS**

Original Music by Charles Strouse  
Book and Lyrics by Stephen Sondheim  
Directed by Robert Altmann

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**YOU HAVEN'T SEEN "DODDLE"**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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**GOOSEPICK**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**BURDLING BROWN SUGAR**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**THE FLAWLESS MUSICAL. HOW DID THE WORLD GET ALONG WITHOUT IT FOR FIFTEEN THOUSAND YEARS?**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**MY FAIR LADY**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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**SEANANOAH**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
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**GREASE**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036  
At Lincoln Center, 100 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10036

**CALIFORNIA SUITE**

Original Music by Jule Styne  
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Laurents  
Directed by Gene Saks

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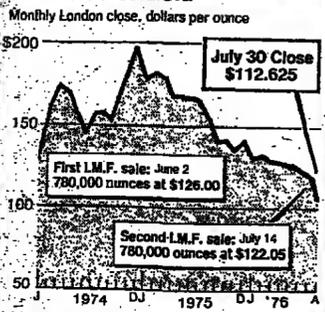
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The Price of Gold



Source: Commodity Research Bureau Inc.

S. View: Plunge in Gold Price Hurts Russians, Not Americans

price of gold is now down some 40 percent from its high set in December 1974. Because gold prices have been so volatile, jumping about like cocoa or sugar futures, some of the appeal of the metal as a reserve asset has diminished. About half the world's gold is held as reserves of central banks. Even though the United States still keeps by far the biggest portion of this monetary gold in Fort Knox, it has been Washington's long-proclaimed objective to force the metal out of the monetary system. Furthermore, the decline in gold's value has hardly helped the world's biggest producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union. In geopolitical terms, this also is not a bad thing for the United States.

Foreign Concerns Top S. Rivals in Sales Gains

Top Industrial Corporations 1975

Company	Headquarters	Sales	Net Income
General Motors	Warren, Mich.	\$44,864,824	\$2,503,013
Ford	Dearborn, Mich.	35,724,911	1,253,092
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	32,105,096	2,110,927
IBM	Armonk, N.Y.	24,507,454	830,583
AT&T	Warren, Mich.	24,009,160	322,700
Eastman Kodak	Rochester, N.Y.	20,620,392	809,877
Johnson & Johnson	New Brunswick, N.J.	18,854,647	16,947,071
Pfizer	London, England	17,285,954	369,202
Merck	Kenilworth, N.J.	16,822,077	772,509
Roche	London, England	15,015,994	322,108
Amgen	Amgen, N.Y.	14,436,541	1,989,877
Amgen	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,268,000	700,000
Amgen	Fairfield, Conn.	13,399,100	580,800
Amgen	Highland Park, Mich.	11,699,305	259,535
Amgen	New York, N.Y.	11,367,647	398,171

Source: Fortune Magazine

WORLD FOOD FUND SHORT OF TARGET

Program to Increase Output in Poor Countries is Slated to Start by End of Year

By ANN CRITTENDEN  
More than two years after it was proposed, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which it was hoped would help to increase food production in the chronic food-deficit countries, is still \$63 million short of its \$1 billion target.

Officials of the World Food Council, the executive body established to implement the recommendations of the World Food Conference held in Rome, hope that the goal can be met by the end of September and that the fund can be put into operation by the end of this year. If not, its financial goals will have to be lowered and it will be started with whatever money it has.

Ironically, the fund "is the only World Food Conference initiative that has gotten off the ground at all," John Hannah, executive director of the Rome-based council, said in a recent interview. According to documents prepared for the second annual meeting of the council in June, "there has been no significant progress" on what Dr. Hannah calls the most important food issue, the evolution of a dependable system of food security and food reserves.

Little action has been taken on any of the council's three recommended food security measures: the establishment of an international reserve of 500,000 tons for emergencies, the earmarking of a fixed portion of the stocks of major grain producers for food aid (to better assure continuity) or the building of a stockpile of 13 million to 20 million tons of grain to stabilize world grain prices.

To be sure, the council report noted that there has been a distinct improvement in the immediate food situation of many developing countries, except some in Africa following bumper cereal crops in 1975, particularly rice in Asia.

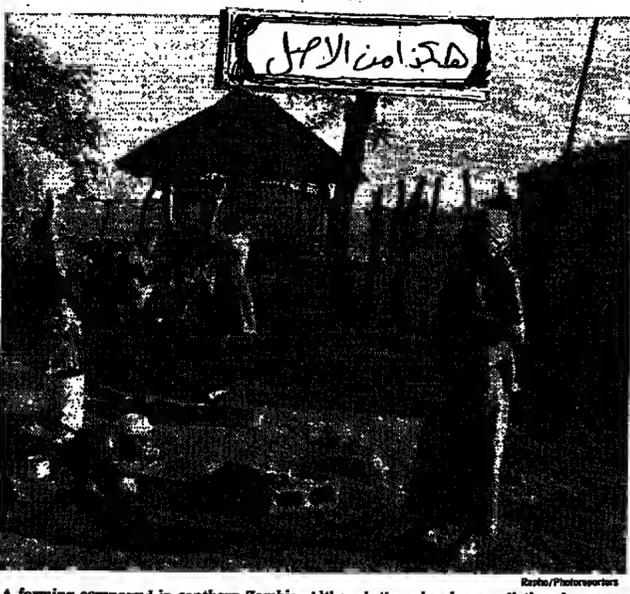
As a result, world cereal stocks are expected to reverse a three-year decline and grow about 10 percent this year, according to Larry Miner, a consultant on hunger for the Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief. The World Food Council estimates that stocks will grow by as much as 40 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 crop year.

Buffer for India  
A record grain harvest of 118 million tons, for example, has enabled India to build up a 15-million-ton buffer stock. The country is now faced with grain storage problems.

Significant progress in food aid has also occurred since 1974. Worldwide food-aid pledges this year of 9.2 million tons, including 6 million tons from the United States, are ahead of last year's total of 8.4 million tons but are still short of the 10-million-ton target set at the World Food Conference.

The increased food aid will be needed, however. Despite better harvests, the import requirements of the poorest nations for the 1975-76 crop year will apparently be the same as last year.

Assistance to agriculture in developing countries has risen 65 percent in real terms since 1972, according to Mr. Miner, with loans to agriculture by the World Bank more than tripling to \$1.8 billion in 1975. American development assistance to agriculture amount-



A farming compound in southern Zambia. Although there has been a distinct improvement in the immediate situation in many developing countries, some remain food poor.

Washington and Business Debate Growing on Consumer Co-ops

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—One of the most maligned figures in American economic life—the elusive "middleman"—has come under direct legislative attack by consumerists.

On Tuesday the House Banking Committee will take up a so-far-little-noticed bill calling on the Government to provide \$1.25 billion for a new Federal agency to promote and finance consumer cooperatives, nonprofit organizations that would try to do for the urban consumer what farm cooperatives have done for producers since the Depression.

Although the bill has run into strong opposition from the Ford Administration, partly on the ideological ground that the idea is generally "in direct conflict with the most fundamental principles of our free-enterprise system," it has attracted an impressive list of supporters in Congress.

It is considered quite possible that it will pass, which would put the President in a difficult political position if he vetoes a bill that falls that is widely regarded as in the best interests of the American electorate.

The idea is being pressed by the Ralph Nader organization and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. They argue that cooperatives—self-help organizations—represent an important way for consumers to

fight inflation and "producer-controlled" markets for many items.

Some of the kinds of consumer cooperatives seen as possibly springing up across the country are those providing automobile repairs, optical and other health services, housing, child care and consumer goods such as food and household supplies.

With the exception of the Treasury, the opposition has been muted. The United States Chamber of Commerce, for example, has taken no official position on the proposal although one of its top economists decries the subsidies involved and the additional bureaucracy that the bill would create.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said simply that he favored "less costly steps to achieve the same goals."

Specifically, the bill, which has reached the full-committee level of both houses in nearly identical form, provides for creating a National Consumer Cooperative Bank that would receive \$250 million a year for four years from the Federal Treasury. This "soft" loan, carrying a 2 percent interest rate, would be repaid beginning in 1980 to the extent this would not impair the bank's operations.

The bank would make loans at rates approximating those in the open market to

Continued on Page 36, Column 8

REFUNDING STIRS A HOPEFUL MOOD

Big Attraction for Investors This Week Is Subscription for 8% Treasury Notes

HEAVY VOLUME IS LIKELY

Money-Supply Growth May Be Slowed as a Result of Portfolio Adjustments

By VARTANIG G. VARTANIG

The big event in the credit markets this week is the Treasury's August refunding, and a positive mood by investors seems to be assured. In two auctions and a subscription, the Treasury will refinance \$4.5 billion of maturing debt that is held currently by private investors and will raise at least \$2.5 billion in new money.

The main attraction is an 8 percent 10-year note to be sold at par on a subscription basis. This note will be sold in denominations as small as \$1,000, and subscriptions will remain open until Wednesday.

The debt managers could increase this \$4 billion offering by as much as \$2 billion; if subscriptions are heavy, in that event, the Treasury could raise as much as \$4.5 billion in total new cash during its refunding operation.

Details Announced  
The two auctions will be held as follows:

- \$2 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday.
- \$1 billion of 25-year bonds on Friday.

The bonds, like the 10-year notes, will be sold in minimum denominations of \$1,000. The three-year notes are to be offered in minimum denominations of \$5,000.

"The use of a subscription offering for the third time this year should once again attract a large volume of funds from individual investors," said Henry Kaufman, a partner in Salomon Brothers. "In the February refunding—the first time this debt management technique was utilized—the Treasury issued \$6 billion of seven-year 8 percent notes, or \$2.5 billion more than originally scheduled."

In the event of a similar success," he added, "the growth of M-2 and M-3 should be slowed somewhat over the next few weeks, as individuals adjust their portfolios to include this note partly at the expense of time and savings deposits."

Monetary Ganges  
The nation's basic money supply, or M-1 encompasses cash in circulation and checking account balances. The M-2 category includes, in addition, most commercial bank savings and time deposits. M-3 also includes deposits at savings banks and savings-and-loan institutions.

In testimony before the House Banking Committee last week, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, disclosed that the growth target for M-1 was left

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Personal Finance: Wages After Age 65

One of the aspects of the Social Security system that has aroused the most misunderstanding and resentment among recipients of benefits is the limit on earned income placed on those getting retirement benefits. You do not have to retire completely to receive Social Security checks, but your earnings will determine whether you will receive all, part or none of your benefits.

Since its inception in 1935, the system has been conceived as a social insurance program intended to partially replace income lost when a worker retires, becomes disabled or dies. The retirement test, limiting benefits, has always been part of the Social Security program. It originally applied at all ages and was a monthly test under which benefits were not paid for any month in which the beneficiary

earned more than \$14.99 in covered employment.

Since then, the test has been changed considerably by various amendments to the Federal legislation that established the system. For example, an individual receiving benefits is not subject to the retirement test after a specified advanced age—initially set at 75 years old and now 72.

The rationale for such a cutoff point is equity to workers who continue their employment long past normal retirement age. Without an age limit, many of these employees would obtain little or no benefits in their lifetimes even though they had contributed to the system throughout their working careers.

Under the retirement test, exempt earnings in any employment—both covered and not covered by Social Security—are established on an annual and a monthly basis. Once the person's earned income exceeds that amount, \$1 in benefits is withheld for every \$2 of higher earnings.

The present level of exempt earnings is \$2,760 a year and \$230 a month. Regardless of total yearly earned income, therefore, a retired person will receive full benefits for any month in which he does not earn wages of more than \$230.

As a result, individuals can get benefits after retirement even though they had substantial earnings earlier in the year.

For instance, if your monthly Social Security check is normally \$200 and you earn \$4,000 in 1976, you can still receive benefits for the year totaling \$1,780. Similarly if your monthly Social Security check had usually been \$400 and your annual earned income is now \$9,000, you can get annual benefits of \$1,680.

In 1977 the annual exempt amount will rise to \$3,000, and the monthly exempt amount will rise to \$250. And unless superseded by Congressional action, an automatic benefit escalator affecting the retirement test will become effective in future years whenever the Consumer Price Index increases at least 3 percent.

The retirement test for

Druggist Finds Service Is a Prescription for Success

By LEONARD SLOANE

Can a boy from Brooklyn find happiness and prosperity as a small-town pharmacist in the Berkshires? That was the question that Melvin J. Katsh asked himself more than 30 years ago when he graduated from the Columbia University School of Pharmacy and went to western Massachusetts to live and work. Now the owner of Melvin's Pharmacy in Great Barrington, a landmark in the area for residents and tourists alike, he has found that the answer is yes.

"Most of the others in my class went to work in the New York City area," he recalled the other day. "But I thought it was a rat race down there, and I couldn't see any future. I wanted to go where there would be less competition and where I would know the people I was dealing with."

Mr. Katsh, who is 60 years old, knows the people of Great Barrington, and the people of Great Barrington know Melvin's. Last year his pharmacy did \$700,000 worth of business. And his merchandise, once confined to prescription and nonprescription

Druggist Finds Service Is a Prescription for Success



Melvin J. Katsh in his drugstore in Great Barrington, Mass.

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LIKE A POLE-V...  
C...  
DE H. FARNSWORTH...  
Aug. 1—In the official...  
view the decline in...  
of gold, to the lowest...  
since January 1974, has...  
pretty good thing...  
reduced the amount...  
in the world, and...  
work toward...  
inflationary pressures...  
by too much money...  
too few goods. The...  
price of gold is now down...  
some 40 percent from its...  
high set in December 1974...  
Because gold prices have...  
been so volatile, jumping...  
about like cocoa or sugar...  
futures, some of the...  
appeal of the metal as...  
a reserve asset has...  
diminished...  
About half the world's...  
gold is held as reserves...  
of central banks. Even...  
though the United States...  
still keeps by far the...  
biggest portion of this...  
monetary gold in Fort...  
Knox, it has been...  
Washington's long-...  
proclaimed objective to...  
force the metal out of...  
the monetary system...  
Furthermore, the...  
decline in gold's value...  
has hardly helped the...  
world's biggest producers...  
South Africa and the...  
Soviet Union. In...  
geopolitical terms, this...  
also is not a bad thing...  
for the United States...  
Gold wealth has helped...  
finance the apartheid...  
policy in South Africa...  
because of fears of...  
its destabilizing impact...  
the United States has...  
been actively seeking...  
to have South Africa...  
alter its policy. Now, as...  
a result of a fall in the...  
metal's price, United...  
States leverage may be...  
greater...  
The effects on the...  
Soviet Union, because of...  
its penchant for...  
economic secrecy, are...  
less widely known...  
Where South African...  
businessmen have...  
publicly bewailed the...  
plummeting price of...  
gold and criticized...  
American moves that...  
have in part been...  
responsible, the...  
Soviet Union has not...  
said one word about...  
gold. But the facts...  
are that Soviet gold...  
in the West to amount...  
to some \$15 billion...  
in 2,000 tons worth...  
\$7 billion underpins...  
Soviet purchasing...  
power...  
It is purchasing...  
power that was...  
sharply expanded by...  
the run-up in gold...  
prices between 1970...  
and 1974. Partly...  
because the higher...  
valued gold at the...  
time, the Russians...  
were able to...  
accumulate huge...  
debts with the...  
Western banks, debt...  
that The Financial...  
Times of London...  
estimates will reach...  
\$15 billion at the...  
end of this year, or...  
twice the value of...  
the gold reserves...  
With their Western...  
credits and steady...  
gold sales in...  
Western markets, the...  
Russians have...  
purchased a...  
staggering amount...  
of Western...  
technology. By one...  
count they have...  
bought nearly...  
1,000 turn-key...  
plants in...  
mechanical...  
engineering,...  
chemicals and...  
transportation...  
units ready to...  
go with a...  
trained...  
technical...  
staff...  
The gold-price...  
decline has...  
put a squeeze on...  
the Russians, many...  
Western analysts...  
agree, at a time...  
when their...  
deficit with the...  
industrial...  
democracies is...  
running at a...  
rate perhaps as...  
high as \$350...  
million a month...  
As one indication...  
of the Soviet...  
Union's need for...  
cash, to finance...  
not only Western...  
technology but...  
massive food...  
imports, market...  
specialists report...  
unusually large...  
Soviet gold...  
offerings this...  
year...  
Some billion...  
experts—according...  
to East-West...  
Markets, a...  
newsletter of the...  
Chase Man...  
Continued on Page 34, Column 6

# If you're looking for a transnational bank, come to the Pyramid.



The Bankers Trust Pyramid is virtually everywhere. We have offices in 47 key cities on 6 continents and a network of 1,700 correspondents in 119 countries.

But being transnational—that is, able to conduct business beyond national boundaries—is not as important as how well we conduct business. We pride ourselves on being skilled professionals, with over 60 years of experience in international banking to draw from.

It would be fairly difficult to exhaust our international services. They range from complicated loan syndications, overseas private placements and trade financings, through foreign exchange and cash and Eurocurrency management, to routine remittances via air freight.

Our bankers are prepared for the most intricate and demanding projects. (A case in point might be one involving a transnational company, a developing country, several government agencies and multiple currencies.)

This is why so many companies come to us for so many different types of financing—a Yugoslavian nickel mine, for example, or an American company building tractors in Germany for Turkish farmers, or a North Sea oil exploration project, or an American company exporting grain throughout the world.

Wherever you see the Bankers Trust Pyramid, you're dealing with a full service bank in the fullest sense of the word, with the capacity to raise, lend and manage money worldwide.

Whatever your needs, a visit to the Pyramid can be a rewarding experience.

## Bankers Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Bankers Trust Company

New York, London, Birmingham, Milan, Paris, Tokyo, Singapore and Nassau, International Banking Subsidiaries in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles and Miami. Affiliated Institutions in Toronto, Brussels, London, Frankfurt, Rome, Zurich, Panama City, Buenos Aires, Sydney, Hong Kong and Bangkok. Representative Offices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, Manchester, Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Rome, Mexico City, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Lagos, Tunis, Beirut, Tehran, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, Sydney and Taipei.

## U.S. IS SANGUINE ON GOLD PLUNGE

Continued From Page 31

hattan Bank—place Soviet gold sales so far this year at 150 tons. This is as much as during the whole year of 1975.

Practically all of the selling by the Soviet Union and South Africa, which also periodically uses the gold markets for ready cash, the market specialists say, has stopped since the drastic fall in prices after the July 14 gold-auction held by the International Monetary Fund.

Earlier this year the Russians reportedly bought gold at about \$127 an ounce (the current price is a little more than \$112) to prop up the price. The Chase newsletters said it was very likely they might return as buyers if the downward price trend continued.

Another indication of the Soviet Union's need for cash is the large amount of new bank borrowings that the Russians and their Eastern European partners are still able to negotiate.

In the latest deal, the Vneshtorgbank (the Soviet foreign trade bank) is getting \$250 million for five years through a syndicate managed by Bankers Trust International together with the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Montreal.

So far Soviet and Eastern European bank borrowings in the West this year total \$2.3 billion, twice the pace of last year.

The decline in the price of gold has been greeted with little joy in France, which among Western countries has the second largest monetary stock after the United States (some 3,100 tons) and whose citizens are said to be among the most aggressive gold hoarders in the world.

For the French authorities the price decline poses something of an embarrassment. France values its monetary gold on the basis of average prices preceding every quarter. The last valuation was when the market price was from \$15 to \$20 an ounce higher than it is today.

So while the French now officially value their gold at more than \$12 billion, it is really worth only \$10.5 billion. The amount of privately held gold in France is estimated to be at least as high as the cache in the Bank of France.

Two International Monetary Fund auctions, one on June 2 when gold sold at \$126 an ounce and the second on July 14 when it was sold at \$122.05 an ounce, are seen among the forces pushing down the price of gold.

The next gold auction is scheduled for Sept. 15. To try to check the slide, the Bank of France bought 33,000 ounces (equivalent to one ton) during the first auction and 45,000 ounces (equivalent to 1.55 tons) during the second, according to figures published by the French central bank.

The French authorities are the only ones who have disclosed the extent of their purchases.

Privately, officials in South Africa are reported to be hoping that France and other major holders of gold will pressure the I.M.F. to abandon or stretch out the series of auctions that are intended to raise money for a trust fund to aid the poorest countries of the world.

The lower the price gets, the less the money that is available for the trust fund.

## WORLD FOOD FUND SHORT OF TARGET

Continued From Page 31

ed to \$330 million in fiscal 1976, up from \$331 million in 1974. This is not counting the \$200 million American contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development

which, according to Dr. Hannah, stimulated other developed nations to also contribute, although some have been especially reluctant to do so. As late as last month, France had contributed only \$25 million, in comparison with \$29 million, for example, from Nigeria, and \$400 million from the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Nevertheless, the council report concludes that "the basic world food situation remains insecure" with "long-run food production trends in the developing countries still inadequate to meet their rising needs." The average annual food production increase in the developing countries for the last five years has been 2.5 percent, just under the 2.6 percent annual increase in population and well below their 2.9 percent average annual increase in the 1960's.

Until recently many experts indicate, poor nations concentrated more on increasing food aid rather than improving their own agricultural productive capacity and providing incentives to their own farmers.

Also, the Soviet Union and China have been unwilling either to contribute to the fund or to provide the international community with information on their output. China maintains it has no accurate crop reporting service, and the Soviet Union has been reluctant to acknowledge that its crops have been poor in recent years, although unexpected Soviet purchases have disrupted world grain markets in the past.

"It is difficult to have an internationally managed food policy," Dr. Hannah said, "when countries don't even have national food policies."

## Commodities Quality: A Key Pricing Factor

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Of all the many factors that determine prices of commodity futures, none is so commonly ignored as the quality of the raw goods covered by the contracts.

One reason, obviously is that less than 5 percent of the physical commodities covered by futures contracts actually changes hands. Almost all contracts are canceled by expiration time.

The massive default on the Maine potato contract by holders of 1,000 carloads last May was the most glaring exception to the practice of offsetting outstanding obligations at expiration day.

The main reason commodity brokers cite for the overlooking of the quality factor is that every futures contract states the grades of goods being traded, among other things.

For example, the standard wheat contract traded on the Chicago Board of Trade or Kansas City Board of Trade specifies that the grain deliverable against their contracts can be of the "ordinary" grade, containing up to 11 percent protein.

It is the protein content that determines the price foreign buyers and domestic millers will pay for wheat as much as the size of the crop.

After all, this nation consumes only half the wheat it harvests each year. Despite last year's record wheat crop much of it contained less than the 11 percent protein that bread bakers require as a minimum. As a result, premiums for a higher grade then were far greater than last week, with the nation expecting a slightly smaller harvest this year.

For instance, Kansas City brokers last week quoted ordinary hard red winter wheat at \$3.48 a bushel. Buyers were paying 10 cents more than that for wheat of 12 percent protein content and a premium of 26 cents for 13 percent protein content.

By comparison, one year ago the premium for 12 percent protein over the ordinary grade was 16 cents, and the premium for 13 percent protein was 35 cents, despite the record crop then being harvested.

All things being equal, foreign buyers, particularly the Soviet Union, where bread is a major protein source, are far less interested in today's relatively low wheat prices than they are in the quality of the grain. Happily for Kansas farmers, the nation's biggest producers of wheat, the average protein content is now up to 11.6 percent from 11.4 percent last season, and they have plenty of it.

Quality is also vital in coffee futures, where the standard is the mild Central American grade. Because of the sharp drop in supplies since the devastating frost in Brazil last July and turmoil in Africa, coffee roasters are scrambling for acceptable grades. This has tended to push prices of coffee futures higher than normal supply-and-demand factors would.

"People in this country may use coffee just to wash food down, but they still can tell whether it is bitter or

not," one coffee broker last week.

Much of the supply into the market now grade. Thus coffee will continue to quality factors and available supplies. New trees bear fruit.

Commodity brokers ing the potato default that for months prior expiration of the contract—the last of the crop—buyers had been shipping from being below the grade feed in the futures.

Whether the was a ploy to force prices or whether was actually, probably be associated as the potato is remembered.

What is known is rejections helped keep prices far above values at the time.

The quality factor restricted to firm up Silver speculators buy times been rudely at in trying to deliver against contracts to have the metal turn by the exchange.

This has been part so on the Chicago Board of Trade, which bonus producer and refiner of silver than the Com Exchange in New York.

Many speculators have tried to take ad of the occasional sp between these two. have found that acceptable in New York rejected in Chicago.

One reason, broken that the New York numbers many producer among its and they have been billion quality as brands of long-stice companies.

This is important much silver now scrap, not just ore. The Chicago market much younger (former member 1968), and, noted, still wary of the top brands. Oth that many producers finers of silver were to register their New York alone been considered it their market.

Now that the Gov is again thinking of piling copper (and of als) several brokers that, during the year Washington kept a hoard, futures prices to be depressed by t ply overhanging the

But when President ordered the selling Government's copperers discovered that the the "triple-nine" gr 0.999 fine — that standard for trading silver futures market.

In sum, brokers that futures traders eye on the spot, a market because it ellects a commodity's factor.

The Commodity Bureau futures fell to 208.9 last (1967-100), from week earlier.

## Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

The following is a supplementary weekly list of mutual funds prepared by the National Association of Securities Dealers. The range shown reflects prices at which securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) last Friday.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen G	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen H	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen I	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen J	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen K	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen L	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen M	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen N	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen O	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen P	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Q	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen R	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen S	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen T	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen U	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen V	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen W	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen X	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Y	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Z	24.51	Mary	14.73

## Dividend Meet

Company	Dividend	Company	Dividend
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen G	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen H	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen I	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen J	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen K	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen L	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen M	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen N	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen O	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen P	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Q	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen R	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen S	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen T	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen U	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen V	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen W	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen X	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Y	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Z	24.51	Mary	14.73

## New Corporate Bonds

Company	Yield	Company	Yield
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen G	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen H	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen I	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen J	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen K	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen L	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen M	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen N	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen O	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen P	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Q	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen R	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen S	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen T	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen U	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen V	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen W	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen X	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Y	24.51	Mary	14.73
Am Gen Z	24.51	Mary	14.73

**Notice Requesting Tenders**  
To the Holders of  
**Westinghouse Electric Corporation**  
3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures due December 15, 1981  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned desires to purchase not more than \$15,000,000 principal amount of its 3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures, due December 15, 1981, and that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.02 of the Indenture dated December 15, 1951, pursuant to which said Debentures were issued, the undersigned hereby requests tenders of said Debentures, for purchase by it, at prices up to but not exceeding the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued interest to October 1, 1976. To the extent required by said Indenture, tenders of Debentures will be purchased first from registered holders of said Debentures at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, regardless of the price at which such Debentures shall be tendered. Tenders of said Debentures will be received on behalf of the undersigned by Chemical Bank at its Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, up to the close of business on September 10, 1976, and notice of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be mailed as promptly as practicable thereafter. Holders of Debentures whose tenders shall be accepted, in whole or in part, will be required to deliver the Debentures accepted to Chemical Bank for the account of the undersigned not later than October 1, 1976, and after that date interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue. Copies of the form of tender may be obtained from Chemical Bank, Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, and at the offices of the undersigned in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All tenders must be made on such form, and must be received by Chemical Bank at the above-mentioned address on or before September 10, 1976.

**Duke Power Corporation**  
Earnings Statement for Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1976  
Duke Power Corporation has made generally available to its security holders an earnings statement for the period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976, such period beginning after the effective date of the Company's registration statement covering \$500,000 additional shares of Common Stock, filed on May 6, 1975 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, and which became effective on May 23, 1975. Copies of such earnings statement will be mailed on request to all of the Company's security holders who have not received copies and other interested parties. Such earnings statement is made generally available to security holders in accordance with the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.  
W. H. GRIGG, Senior Vice President, Legal and Finance  
Duke Power Company  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28242  
August 2, 1976

**How to answer a box number advertisement in The New York Times**  
Address your reply to the box number given in the advertisement and add New York, N.Y. 10036. Please include in your reply only material that will fit into a regular business envelope.

**First Pennco Securities Inc.**  
100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005  
Telephone: (212) 248-3000  
We take pleasure in announcing that **STANLEY V. CHESLOCK** Senior Vice President has been elected to the Board of Directors

**Dividend Notice**  
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on the outstanding shares of common stock of the company, payable on August 6, 1976, to holders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1976. This is the company's 115th consecutive quarterly dividend.  
George B. Campbell, Financial Vice President  
The Southern Company  
Southern Company  
the southern electric system

**INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.**  
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980  
In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 13 on Monday, January 31, 1977 to be seven and one-half per cent (7 1/2%) per annum.  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Fiscal Agent  
DATED: August 2, 1976

**New Corporate Bonds**  
Daily Moody's Averages  
For week ended July 26, 1976  
UTILITY BONDS  
Offering Price  
Current Yield  
Yield to Maturity  
Maturity Date  
Other Data



Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including 'GPS' and other illegible scribbles.





# The TV Squeeze. Three reasons why it isn't all bad.

هناك امر الايجابي

It's rough being caught in the Squeeze. Network costs are up as much as 35% for prime time, 50% for spot—if you can get the availabilities at all. It's a runaway seller's market for daytime and fringe. And the choice the TV advertiser faces is lower advertising weight or a higher budget.

Newsweek can show you how, by buying less TV and more magazines, you can beat the TV Squeeze; how you can maintain advertising weight without increasing your budget; how you can increase coverage against your target audience and decrease your cost per thousand impressions; how you can come out ahead several ways.

A second computer run decreased television to 70%, increased magazines to 30% (Plan 'B').

The target market was adults who bought life insurance in the past year.

Plan 'B' produced more GRPs (34%), greater reach (10%), and even a 24% increase in frequency.

## 2 You can be more effective against your target audience.

According to W.R. Simmons, far and away the best prospects for a great many products and services are "Magazine Imperatives"—heavy magazine readers and relatively light viewers of TV.

"Magazine Imperatives" include 33.4% of all U.S. adults. Compared to the "TV Imperatives," heavy TV viewers and relatively light magazine readers, they're younger (almost half are in the 18-34 year age bracket). They're better educated. They have higher incomes (32.4% have household incomes of \$20,000 a year or more).

As a result they account for greater market shares: 43.6% of all the new cars purchased by men, 53.5% of the radial tires, and almost half of all the table wine. By far the highest percentage of life insurance purchasers (38.7%) are "Magazine Imperatives," which means that using magazines is imperative if the insurance company is to reach its major market.

When Newsweek ran Plan 'B' against the "Magazine Imperative" group, GRPs increased by a significant 53%, reach increased by 18% and frequency increased by 26% compared to Plan 'A' (see chart).

## 3 You can rediscover the strengths of print advertising.

TV is hard to beat for awareness or product demonstration. It's a powerful medium. That's why everyone wants to use it.

But when you shift a portion of your TV dollars into magazines, you may rediscover some of the advantages a printed page has over a 30 second commercial.

In a print ad you can say as much as you like; you're not confined to 65 words. You can get down to details. You can give reasons why. You can coupon it.

A print ad can be looked at for more than 30 seconds.

A print ad can be torn out and saved, re-read or passed along to someone else.

What's more, it's seen in an editorial environment that can lend prestige and credibility to a product or service.

As you can see, being caught in the TV Squeeze isn't all bad. It can work to your advantage in many ways.

Your Newsweek representative can give you lots more details. Give him a call.



### ill Service ields Profit or Druggist

Continued From Page 31

"And that's good business."

Mr. Katsch's business is what Mr. Katsch has been trying to do since he opened his pharmacy in 1946; seven years after moving to the area and working for other Barrington druggists. It is a 700-square-foot store, the size of a two-car garage, he said—that had \$100 in sales the first year.

Four years later he bought a lot of land on upper Main Street and borrowed \$30,000 to build a one-story, 2,800-square-foot store at the edge of the Housatonic River. Volume steadily increased over the years, and in 1973 he moved \$50,000 more to rent the unit and more than doubled his space to 7,000 square feet.

One of the three pharmacies in Great Barrington, a town of 7,500 population, serves as a center for a northern Berkshire trading area of about 25,000. Melvin keeps his name alive in the town through extensive advertising in local newspapers and spots on the town's radio station. He features unusual items carried by the store in an effort to win customers' and influence owners.

Mr. Katsch said, "I try to have the things people want when they buy them." Mr. Katsch said, "I talk about that." Melvin's is open 15 hours a week, seven days a week. And Katsch—the low-keyed, spoken proprietor—is on premises daily for most of the time.

One of these efforts have off for Mr. Katsch, whose operation, which operates pharmacy, has been profitable for 25 of the 30 years he has been in business. With a net income average of about 5 percent of total sales, he has been able to build a comfortable middle-class life for himself and his family. He travels to other parts of the world and enjoys the change of summer tourists' nature, each year, because they remember the name of his store.

As Melvin's is an extension of its owner, who built the business based on service, it came in here recently, he said, "I finally found what I wanted to do and you didn't have it." Katsch noted, "But I did it right away."

### ENDING STIRS HOPEFUL MOOD

Continued From Page 31

While the upper-growth bands for the 1975 monetary aggregates have been slightly higher than the move generally is viewed as a modest firming of monetary policy.

However, the Commercial Credit Company pointed out Monday, August 2, the Fed also shifted its measuring monetary from the first quarter of the second quarter, which only higher money supply.

It is on to say that this which allows greater for monetary growth, 7 represents a slight of Fed policy.

The aim of the Treasury's refunding package, in to raising new cash, when the average market privately held Treasury.

Particular, the refunding would add an estimated 11-month average of privately-held debt," said David M. money market economist, G. Lanston & Company.

While, effective today, is lowering its prime basic, including discharge from TV, percentage-week's corporate in the following issues:

**TUESDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.  
**WEDNESDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.  
**THURSDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.

**MONDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.  
**TUESDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.  
**THURSDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.

**FRIDAY**  
Rate: 11.75 million, by Standard & Poor's.  
Standard & Poor's.

**THE REAL GRASS FRESH AIR FUND**

NEWS SPORT

STORY REAR BIG

Next Decade  
BREAKING  
COMMUNIST  
WORLD

Uniquely  
& World

review  
Carnegie  
it is  
it can do

ENDING STIRS  
HOPEFUL MOOD

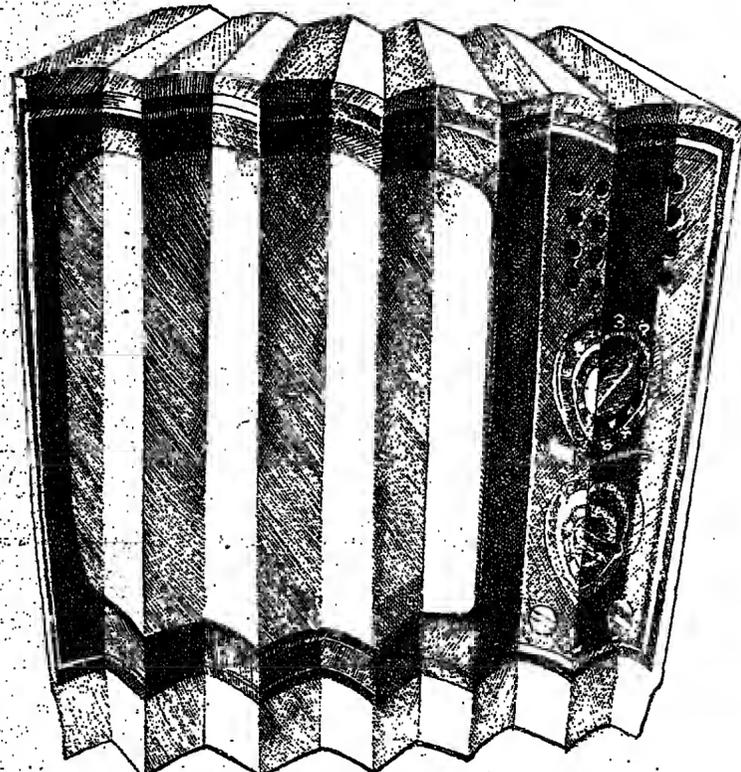
PREVIEW  
CARNegie

PREVIEW  
CARNegie

PREVIEW  
CARNegie

PREVIEW  
CARNegie

PREVIEW  
CARNegie



Everyone's feeling the TV Squeeze. Skyrocketing network prices and fewer availabilities are forcing advertisers and agencies to look at alternatives.

## 1. You can get more GRPs in spite of the Squeeze.

Advertisers expect big audiences from television. But did you know that combinations of magazines—even single magazines like Newsweek—can deliver equally big ratings?

For example, Newsweek's rating of 19.4 (men 18-49) beats All in the Family, Baretta or even Welcome Back, Kotter.

If the TV Squeeze has squeezed you out of top-rated shows, consider making up those rating points in magazines like Newsweek. You might just come out ahead.

For instance: Newsweek recently looked at a well-known insurance company that advertised primarily in television.

Of their total 1974 media budget of \$7,389,000, 90% was spent in television. 10% went into magazines.

A computer run using the insurance company's actual TV and magazine schedule analyzed an average four-week national media plan (Plan 'A').

## Add Newsweek. Beat the Squeeze.



"Magazine Imperative" is a trademark of W.R. Simmons & Associates Research.

# U.S. and U.N. Investigate Mobil Oil Role in Rhodesia

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

Petroleum Company, the Caltex Petroleum Corporation and Total, a French company.

Some experts also say the case may dramatize a significant loophole in worldwide economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mobil, which dispatched a team of senior executives overseas to check the report soon after it was released, has not publicly disputed the authenticity of the documents.

The company declined to answer when asked a series of specific questions last week about the allegations in the report, asserting that the matter was under "intensive review" and that it was cooperating with the Treasury's investigation.

authenticated the broad outlines of the company's secret activity in southern Africa as well as many details.

Because the Mobil official reportedly would not offer to provide any documents himself, operatives in the case who obtained such documents began referring to him as their "deep throat"—the name given a high Government official who played a similar role in the Washington Post's investigation of Watergate. For communication purposes, the official was given the more prosaic code name of George.

The outlines of the alleged Mobil activity were described in testimony to the United Nations Committee on Sanctions last month by the Rev. Harold K. Schulz, who serves as executive director of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

provided products to Rhodesia through a chain of intermediaries.

"As far as we're concerned, that's not true," a Caltex spokesman said. "We haven't got anything like that."

A spokesman for Total had no immediate comment.

The report alleged specifically that the Shell companies in southern Africa were active in supplying oil products to Rhodesia through a company called Freight Services and that the company also used a number of other "middlemen."

It said 23.9 percent of Freight Services was formerly owned by Charter Consolidated Ltd., a British company described as part of the South African-based "Anglo American empire." An additional 56 percent was reportedly held by the Anglo American Corporation.

"Thus the Anglo American empire, headed by Harry Oppenheimer," the report said, held most of the shares "in a company which has, in great secrecy, acted as a crucial facilitator in enabling the oil companies to evade sanctions."

any goods except certain humanitarian requirements, American subsidiaries in South Africa apparently do not fall under such restrictions, but if United States citizens are involved, there may be violations.

Despite the sanctions, Rhodesia for a decade has obtained all the oil it needed, although the sources have never been identified.

**Companies' Stand**

While the question of legality of transshipping oil products from one subsidiary in South Africa to another subsidiary in Rhodesia is complex, some of the oil companies have themselves taken the position in the past that such transactions were improper or illegal.

For example, Rawleigh Warner Jr., Mobil's chairman, wrote in a letter last November to the National Council of Churches:

"The U.S. Government imposed certain prohibitions on transactions by companies like Mobil and its affiliates with Southern Rhodesia which had the effect of prohibiting the Mobil group of companies from engaging outside Rhodesia in any transactions involving goods originating in Rhodesia, or goods destined for Rhodesia, or from engaging in any transactions in which Rhodesians had an interest."

He went on to say that, while Mobil continues to own the stock of Mobil Rhodesia (and a refinery there), neither Mobil nor its other affiliates engage in any business transactions with either of these companies, and, as a practical matter, has no control over their operations.

**Papers Obtained**

The documents in the report were obtained by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ from a clandestine organization in South Africa called Okhela.

The Times has independently confirmed the existence of one of the so-called "paper chase" intermediaries allegedly used in disguising the flow of Mobil's products from South Africa to Rhodesia.

It has also interviewed church officials who prepared the report, talked to operatives in London and the United States who helped provide the documents that served as its foundation, and examined some document pages that did not appear in the report.

Among the committees in Washington that are considering an examination of the matter in hearings, perhaps this fall, are the Subcommittee on Africa in the Senate and the Subcommittee on International Organizations in the House.

In addition, Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., a Michigan Democrat and chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on Resources, Food and Energy, has called for an investigation by the Ford Administration.

**Request Made**

After the hearing, the committee made an unannounced request to the Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands to respond to the allegations within two months at the latest, according to a U.N. source.

Accounts of the Mobil affair have received wide press attention, although some press officials and Government investigators have taken a cautious attitude because the documents in the report were not authenticated.

With the passage of more than a month since the report was made public, however, and in the absence of a disavowal by Mobil, church and Government officials say credibility appears to be growing.

One U.N. official, asked about the authenticity of the documents, said: "We do have reason to believe they are authentic by reason of our experience in dealing with this type of document." However, he stressed that the specific documents had not yet been confirmed.

**Comment Offered**

A spokesman for Charter Consolidated, contacted in London, confirmed that Charter formerly owned 23.9 percent of Freight Services. He said the company had disposed of its holding in fiscal 1976. The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

An Anglo American spokesman, reached in South Africa, said Anglo American disposed of its holdings of Freight Services in July 1975 but added that the Anglo American Industrial Corporation, an affiliated company, currently held 43 percent of Freight Services. He also declined to comment about the allegations in the report.

A spokesman for Freight Services, contacted in South Africa, said:

"Freight Services acts as agents for a number of principals. We do not disclose their identities or details of their business activities." The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

**Government Agency**

According to Mr. Schulz's testimony to the U.N., however, the linkage existed.

"All the oil company subsidiaries in Rhodesia bought their products from a Rhodesian Government agency called Genta, which 'masquerades as a private company,' he said.

To accomplish such sales, the oil companies in Rhodesia were supposedly "asked to set up procedures whereby Genta could import fuel from the sister oil companies in South Africa."

The documents, Mr. Schulz said, indicated that Mobil (South Africa) would sell to Genta most of Rhodesia's requirements of gasoline and diesel fuel and that Genta would then resell the fuel imports to all the oil companies in Rhodesia, including Mobil (Rhodesia).

Then, he said, "an elaborate scheme was devised to make it



A section of the picture on the cover of the report by the United Church of Christ. It shows part of the Mobil refinery near Durban, South Africa.

look as if Mobil (South Africa) was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia."

The method employed, he said, was "a paper chase system whereby sales and payments would be passed through various South African companies which acted as intermediaries."

**Interview by Phone**

The Times was able to establish contact with one of the so-called intermediaries listed in the report, the Western Transvaal Development and Exploration Company, operated by A. J. Oberholzer, a South African lawyer.

Mr. Oberholzer confirmed in a trans-Atlantic telephone call that he was indeed the operator of the organization. He said the company bought and sold oil products "on consignment" and dealt with a variety of companies called Rand Oil, Village Main Distributors, Semco and, in the past, Minerals Exploration—all organizations listed in the report.

ample, was said to be both a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa) and an executive vice president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation, which owns Mobil (South Africa). Charles E. Solomon, a member of the board of Mobil (South Africa) and president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation and a member of its board, said that Mr. Checket and Mr. Adams Jr., a vice president of planning in the international division and past board member of Mobil (South Africa).

"With three U.S. citizens who are or have been directors of Mobil (South Africa) and very senior executives within Mobil (U.S.A.), it is difficult to see how Mobil (U.S.A.) could be said not to know of the sanctions-breaking activities of its subsidiary," the report said.

A Mobil spokesman confirmed that Mr. Checket and Mr. Adams were still employed in executive positions at the company, and he said Mr. Solomon had retired "a couple of years ago."

United Church of Christ pertaining to Mobil's affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia continue to be under intensive review both in New York and in Africa.

"As previously recorded, the matter is under investigation by the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control. Mobil Oil Corporation is cooperating fully with that agency.

"These inquiries cover business activities spanning a period of eight years on the part of three corporations which operate in the United States, South Africa and Rhodesia, respectively, and are subject to the laws of those countries.

"Under these complex circumstances, it is increasingly apparent to us that completion of a responsible investigation will take some considerable period of time. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for us to comment until the investigations now in progress are completed."

The allegations about shipments of oil to Rhodesia have been viewed with considerable interest partly because of the uneasy political situation in southern Africa.

**Discussion Held**

Meanwhile, the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control recently sent its chief of enforcement, Richard J. Hollas, to New York, where he spent a week or more conferring with Mobil officials and studying the matter, according to Jean A. Moodie, an attorney and adviser at the agency.

One bizarre sidelight to the uncovering of the documents is the purported existence of a Mobil executive is said to have

**Other Companies**

Although the report was primarily concerned with Mobil, it also stated that Shell, British Petroleum, Caltex (a joint venture of California and Texaco Inc.), and Total of France had set up "similar procedures" to funnel oil products into Rhodesia.

All the companies were asked about the allegations. Those that answered denied in general terms any trade with Rhodesia. Spokesmen for British Petroleum and Shell declined, however, to respond to the allegations in the report that they had

**Government Agency**

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To accomplish such sales, the oil companies in Rhodesia were supposedly "asked to set up procedures whereby Genta could import fuel from the sister oil companies in South Africa."

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work? One unsigned document in the report, labeled "confidential," said: "When orders placed on our South African associates, a carefully planned 'paper chase' is used to disguise the final destination of these products. This is necessary in order to make sure that there is no link between MOSA [Mobil Oil South Africa] and MOSR's [Mobil Oil Southern Rhodesia] supplies.

"This 'paper chase,' which costs very little to administer, is done primarily to hide the fact that MOSA is in fact supplying MOSR with products in contravention of U.S. sanctions regulations."

**Alternate Routes**

Another document, only part of which appeared in the report, was dated June 14, 1971, and listed as its originator A. Bates. (Mr. Bates was identified in the report as head of Mobil Rhodesia's product procurement in the early 1970's.)

The document, which discussed alternate routes available for shipping products from South Africa to Rhodesia, stated that it had become "necessary to impose certain security restrictions so as not to link Mobil (South Africa) with Mobil (Rhodesia)."

It added that "it was considered undesirable to have Mobil drums stacked at Mozambique ports, even though the names on the drums had been painted out."

"Please file this study in a secure place," the document concluded.

Another document in the report purported to be a letter from Richard van Niekerk of Mobil (Rhodesia) to R. H. Mashek of Mobil (South Africa), written Sept. 2, 1968.

In the letter, Mr. van Niekerk discussed a circuitous method to be employed in hilling for oil products.

**Complex Procedure**

"You might consider that the procedure that we have adopted is unduly complicated and unnecessary," he wrote, "but it is the wish of George's people that we involve and complicate this matter to a far greater degree than pertains at present in the hope that it will discourage an investigation."

According to the report, the George in the letter was George E. Adams, chairman of Genta, the Rhodesian oil agency.

The van Niekerk letter described several layers of organizations allegedly employed in the transfer of payments.

"The important feature of this plan is that the original billings by MOSA [Mobil Oil South Africa] to the two or three organizations in the top line, and the subsequent rebilling by those organizations to the second line, and ultimately the third billings by the second to the third line, are to all intents and purposes meaningless and are merely our false trail being laid," he said.

One point made in the report was that Mobil's headquarters in the United States could hardly disavow knowledge of the scheme since several of the company's officials were American citizens and had been involved in both Mobil's United States and African affairs.

Everett S. Checket, for ex-

ample, was said to be both a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa) and an executive vice president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation, which owns Mobil (South Africa). Charles E. Solomon, a member of the board of Mobil (South Africa) and president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation and a member of its board, said that Mr. Checket and Mr. Adams were still employed in executive positions at the company, and he said Mr. Solomon had retired "a couple of years ago."

**A Press Release**

Following the issuance of the 50-page report at a news conference in Washington on June 21, Mobil issued a press release, its only general public response so far to the allegations.

Almost half of Mobil's report was devoted to attacking the People's Bicentennial Commission, an organization that was used by the United Church of Christ to arrange the news conference and to foster media interest in the report.

"Mobil Oil Corporation today denied charges that it has contravened U.S. restrictions on trade with Rhodesia," the Mobil release said.

"The management of our international division has gone to considerable effort to make sure that all of our affiliates, including particularly those in southern Africa, have been informed of the requirements of U.S. law."

**'Far Left' Leanings**

"We today have been in touch with Mr. William Beck, manager of our South African affiliate, who has assured us that those requirements have been scrupulously observed."

"We find it odd that the United Church of Christ, with which Mobil has had constructive discussions in the past, would take its charges to the People's Bicentennial Commission."

"In a U.S. Senate Judiciary subcommittee report, released May 6, 1976, the P.B.C. is characterized as a 'far-left organization whose true views are closer to those of Castro and Mao than they are to those of our founding fathers. Its participation in the Bicentennial is a deception and a fraud.'"

The United Church of Christ in the past has been involved in exposing other questionable corporate activities in Africa. Last month it refused to accept \$10,000, which had been offered as a reward by the People's Bicentennial Commission for exposing the alleged Mobil activities.

A letter written by Mr. Warner, Mobil's chairman, to the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility shed additional light on the company's attitude toward the report. His letter was written four days after the Mobil press release was issued.

The letter, obtained by The Times, was not released to the press.

"I think it is fair to say that my colleagues and I are at least as deeply concerned about these charges as you are," Mr. Warner wrote.

**Charges Stated**

"We are at the moment looking into them. I have sent some of our senior international division people overseas to deliver a letter to the Center for Social Action's document on this subject to Bill Beck, the manager of our South African affiliate, and to discuss it with him. A study of that material will be instituted, and upon its completion a report will be filed with management here."

"Once we have the facts in hand with respect to the allegations regarding Rhodesia, we will share those facts with you, and we will take appropriate managerial action in the situation."

Last week Mobil responded to a series of specific questions, from The Times about the documents and the individuals involved, and the ensuing investigations with the following statement:

"The questions raised by the

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- \$4.0 billion 10 year 8% Notes at par \$1000 denominations (could be increased by \$2 billion if subscription demand warrants)
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## Washing and Busine

Continued From Page 1

cooperatives having organizational structure, income, its operating plans sets in excess of \$100,000 and a requirement of a "demand" for its services.

The bill would through an administrative appropriation of a self-help device to make equity in new cooperatives.

Both the bill and a new cooperative agency called cooperative banks since Administrative agency would also cooperatives by technical advice a

The cooperative has had a long history. Even current bill concerning agricultural cooperatives credit unions, in these are now at least 8,000 farm being and supply. There are about 22 unions.

Except for one however, these have been most benefit of produce men, feed cooperatives berry growers and Consumersists is now seek to cut cost of the goods and improve their quality and maintain the ket with its er profits, has broken many places and ened regulation solved the proble of tax enforcement.

In opposing the Deputy Treasury George H. Dixon a contention, he said was novel in the the Federal subsid the attainment, goals but to org form.

"We are not p accept the judg profit-oriented un less likely to meet demand for better services at lower maintain.

Mr. Dixon add Administration d soundly conceiv needed public fin the goal of the mately to become facility was realis costs were accept additional Federa assistance was further observed farm cooperatives period of nationa emergency.

Much of the te the bill's prop involved desir successful urban coo point that oppo shows that it ca without Governm agement.

But Mitchell A. Congress Watch, unit, declared: old Helen Keller She was blind and well she did."

Richard S. Lat of economic analy Chamber of Com scribed the coop simply as "subsid packages" against businesses.

Both Congress committees whate through without a but Republicans at seek major modifi, full committee: Representative John selot of California, norty members had "reservations" bill, suggested change might be substantially the 2 interest rate: would charge the bank a lender sort and thereby it in the eyes of private lenders.

## Personal Finance

Continued From Page 31

self-employed people is worked out differently than for employees since the self-employed often cannot determine their earnings month by month. Therefore, the Government applies the monthly measure to them on the basis of whether they perform "substantial services."

In general, substantial services for a business—which includes time devoted to planning and managing as well as to physical work, wherever it occurs—is defined as more than 45 hours a month. Even if you work less than 45 hours, however, your work may nevertheless be considered substantial if you manage a large business or your occupation is highly skilled.

Thus a self-employed Brooklyn woman over 62 was permitted to receive her monthly benefits while she was overseas on an extended vacation. But a Long Island man, who retired to become a part-time consultant in his

field, found that he until he showed that worked less than 45 month—the minimum number of hours required form what is deem substantial services.

Local Social Security offices are available in major cities to provide answers to particular questions regarding the retirement information can also be obtained from the head of the Social Security Administration, 6401 Boulevard, Baltimore 21235.

LEONARD SIA

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Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'SALES REPRESENTATIVE OPPORTUNITY WITH MUTUAL OF OMAHA'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'EXPLORE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AT PLYMOUTH SHOPS'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'SALES REPRESENTATIVE OPPORTUNITY WITH MUTUAL OF OMAHA'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'SALES PERSON RETAIL'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'TOP OFFICE HELP NO FEE TO EMPLOYER'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'MARRIED COUPLE'.

Vertical advertisement on the left side, featuring 'HOUSEHOLD HELP'.

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Advertisement for 'AUCTION SALES FURNITURE BROTHERLY MERCHANDISE'.

Advertisement for 'S. ROBERT RAPPAPORT AUCTIONER'.

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# Hispanic Protestant Church Group Forges New Role for the Spanish-Speaking in New York City's Aff.

By DAVID VIDAL

From the Sea of Galilee Pentecostal Temple on the Lower East Side to the Light-house of Salvation Church in the Bronx and the Damascus Christian Church in South Ozone Park, Queens, Acción Cívica Evangelica is beginning to make its presence felt.

Since early 1974, the social and civic-action movement, which involves 40 Hispanic and largely Puerto Rican Protestant denominations, with a total of more than 500 churches throughout the city, has quietly been forging a new role in the affairs of the community and the city.

Long zealously devoted to taking the Gospel to urban dwellers, converting drug addicts and gang leaders into ministers and founding evangelica missions, these churches, united under the banner Civic Action of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Evangelical Churches, are running nutrition programs, youth employment offices, ongoing education classes for pastoral leaders and ministers for the elderly.

At the First Spanish Baptist Church at 213 East 115th Street in East Harlem a white map of New York City shows the movement's impact: 59 multi-colored pins dot the areas of Hispanic concentration.

### The Markers' Story

There are two yellow markers at the sites of Acción Cívica centers in Brooklyn, six red and white markers at nutrition program centers and 16 green and purple markers at the summer youth employment centers there. Queens has one Acción Cívica center, one nutrition center, seven youth employment centers. The Bronx boasts an Acción Cívica center, five nutrition centers, and eight youth employment centers, while Manhattan has seven nutrition centers and five employment centers. The centers are all churches.

"Last year, even this did not exist," said the Rev. Jose B. Valencia, the group's secretary, as he looked about the refurbished backdoor basement room in the parsonage of the First Spanish Baptist Church.

Nine folding chairs, four folding tables, two electric typewriters, four file cabinets, a mimeograph machine, six staff members and two busy telephones fill the once-empty room. It was there that Acción Cívica Evangelica was born, in meetings that often went late into the night, just as the prayer vigils to which many of the non-smoking, non-drinking, non-dancing and tithe-giving faithful of the churches were accustomed.

"What we want is a fair share of resources for our community," said the Rev. Jose Caraballo, a portly 44-year-old Pentecostal minister who is the president of Acción Cívica Evangelica and head of its nine-member board.

### Diversity of Churches

About half the member denominations are Pentecostal and the others are the Hispanic wings of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reform Churches. Many are located in the poorer sections of the city, where they are frequently the only thriving and surviving institutions in a dreary landscape of urban decay.

Thus far, they have managed to channel more than \$3 million in Federal, state, city and private financial resources to these areas through programs that were previously unavailable. In addition, some \$2 million in Federally-sponsored lunches of sandwiches, fruits, juice and milk is being distributed daily to 40,000 children.

"And all this time we have been working without a central office," said Rev. Caraballo, who added that the bulk of the staff work was done by volunteers and that frequently the ministers held secular jobs to help support their families.

But last month, \$53,000 in

new foundation grants came through expressly to help Acción Cívica Evangelica establish a headquarters.

Over the last decade, there had been various efforts to organize the city's Hispanic population through anti-poverty agencies or political groups. But the Hispanic Protestant churches, "the only authentic indigenous institution in the community," according to Acción Cívica Evangelica, remained largely uninvolved.

The Rev. Raymond Rivera, 28, says the new direction grew out of the concern that some of the younger

ministers had for the social implications of the Gospel.

"But the people were wary," he went on. "You could see that some of the older ministers were giving us time to see if we would fall by the wayside. But the interesting thing is that we have maintained our evangelical fervor and still remain socially involved."

"The old attitude was that this kind of activity was sinful and worldly," said the Rev. Wilfredo Laboy, who like Rev. Rivera is with the Reform Church and is among the key young ministers in the leadership.

"We just don't want to be known as Acción Cívica but as Acción Cívica Evangelica, to work from an evangelical perspective in an urban setting," he said.

The emergence of the new movement, with its firm neighborhood roots, is seen as a potential political power base, and has drawn the attention of the New York Board of Trade, a major business-action group, and of the city.

Joseph R. Erazo, the Director of Special Programs in the Mayor's office, has devoted a lot of time to the group and has been instrumental in its rise.

"This is the first time that the Hispanic community has a self-sufficient institution that can be an anchor for renewal of all of these areas," Mr. Erazo said. "They have done what it can take an organization 20 or 25 years to do through natural development and that is a miracle. I don't know how you could look at it any other way."

He and others believe the emergence of a new generation of churchgoers, with a command of both English and Spanish and a better education, as well as the adherence to a new theology giving Biblical justification to

community action, have given impetus to the movement.

"Seek ye the welfare of the city," said Dr. George W. Webber, president of the New York Theological Seminary, quoting a verse from Jeremiah 29:6 around which some of this new thinking revolves.

Dr. Webber, long a student of the phenomenon of the thriving storefront church, says the "appalling reality" of the failure of mainline Protestant denominations to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking community is also a factor in the rise of Acción Cívica Evangelica.

Mr. Erazo adds that the Roman Catholic Church, between one third and one half of whose faithful in the city are Hispanic, has also abandoned the historical role of helping the recently arrived that it played for the Irish and the Italians.

The Rev. Francis Gorman, vice chancellor for Spanish Pastoral matters of the New York Archdiocese, replies that "when the Irish came here, they brought their clergy, but the Puerto Ricans didn't bring anybody here; it is just something that never caught on in Latin America and it is as simple as that."

Laboy, who has been in the Protestant churches where raised since his childhood, says his question facing Acción Cívica Evangelica now is to come "another set cy."

"It is the common Jesus Christ that we have, and we are to reform without missing our religious roots," he said.

"It has stayed in my mind," said Dr. Webber, "because doing it, not because one has told them cause they believe it."

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Ft. Lauderdale	10:30 am L	1:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	11:30 am K	2:05 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm L	3:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm N	3:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	5:30 pm L	8:07 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm K	9:22 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm N	9:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	9:00 pm K	1:53 am	One-stop*
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Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm N	11:33 pm	NONSTOP*
Jacksonville	10:40 am L	12:40 pm	NONSTOP
Jacksonville	6:49 pm K	9:10 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am K	11:43 am	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am N	11:39 am	NONSTOP
Miami	10:00 am L	12:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:00 am K	1:37 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:45 am N	2:29 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	12 noon L	2:40 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	2:00 pm L <sup>1</sup>	4:41 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	3:00 pm K	5:38 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	5:00 pm K	7:41 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	6:00 pm L	8:44 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	6:59 pm N	9:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:10 pm K	11:44 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm L	11:45 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm N	11:43 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	10:45 pm L	2:11 am	One-stop*
Orlando	6:30 am K	9:59 am	One-stop
Orlando	8:12 am N	10:37 am	NONSTOP
Orlando	9:15 am L	11:40 am	NONSTOP†
Orlando	11:35 am K	1:59 pm	NONSTOP†
Orlando	2:35 pm N	5:00 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	4:50 pm N	9:22 pm	One-stop†
Orlando	6:44 pm K	9:16 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	10:45 pm L	1:03 am	NONSTOP*
Sarasota/Bradenton	9:15 am K	12:39 pm	One-stop
Sarasota/Bradenton	10:30 am N	2:57 pm	One-stop
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:15 am K	11:42 am	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	11:35 am N	2:03 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	1:22 pm L	3:49 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	5:00 pm K	7:38 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	6:45 pm L	9:13 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:35 pm N	1:12 am	One-stop*
West Palm Beach	9:05 am K	11:35 am	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	4:25 pm N	6:49 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	6:59 pm K	9:30 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	10:00 pm L	12:28 am	NONSTOP*

L-LaGuardia K-Kennedy N-Newark \*Night Coach †Whisperliner <sup>1</sup>Except Fri.

### Chicago Youth Is Charged In Fire That Left 6 Dead

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Michael McGrath, 19 years old, was arrested and charged today with murder and arson in connection with a fire yesterday that left six persons dead and injured another person in a North Side apartment building. Mr. McGrath, who lives near the burned building, was charged with six counts of felony murder, six counts of murder, two counts of arson and one count of aggravated battery, besides reckless conduct and criminal damage. He was arrested two hours after the fatal fire for allegedly setting a fire in his own apartment building, a police investigator, Ted O'Connor, said. He set the fire because he was angry about being evicted from the building, Mr. O'Connor said.

Quakes in Guadeloupe  
 POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Two earth tremors of medium intensity shook the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe yesterday, officials said today.

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